The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

A Battle in Progress Near Paris Yesterday.

Paris Defended by 375,000 of the National Guard.

Reported Reoccupation of Mantes by Prussians.

THE SIEGE OF METZ.

Bourbaki Reported to Have Made a Successful Sortie.

Cannonading for Three Days at Pont-a-Mousson.

Eighty Thousand Germans Pushing for Lyons and Belport.

A Truce Asked at Soissons to Bury the French Dead.

The Duke of Nassau Shot by Franc-Tireurs.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

Fighting to the North of the City—Fort d'Ivry to Hold Out—The National Guard in Paris—Speculations About the City—The Prussian Siege Train.

TOURS, Oct. 2—Morning.—An engagement is now going on near St. Germain on the road to Beauvais. [The Beauvais road leaves Paris on the north.]

CAUTION OF THE BESIEGERS.

The besiegers have hitherto kept themselves carefully beyond the range of the guns on the walls of the capital, and the defenders are impatient at their inactivity.

NO SURRENDER.

The Commander of Fort d'Ivry declares he will not surrender his post on any terms. [Fort d'Ivry is on the southern and eastern side of Paris, near the junction of the Seine and Marne.]

THE DEFENSIVE FORCE.

The National Guard now in active service at Paris numbers 375,000 men. This immense force rapidly consumes the supplies of food on hand.

In the fight of the 23d, 8,000 Prussians were engaged.

It was reported at Evreux, yesterday, that 4,000 Prussians had occupied Mantes.

THE GERMAN SIEGE TRAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Germans before Paris are probably receiving their siege-train today. The heavy guns used at Toul do not form a part of it; they have been sent to another destination. The restoration of bridges and tunnels on the German lines of communication is nearly complete. The royal head-quarters will soon be removed to a point nearer the city walls.

The Reports of Pillaging—Balloon Mails—Count d'Eu Offers His Services to the Republic—The Need of France.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The reports of pillaging of the houses of absent families by the mob of Paris come again to us today, but they do not seem to be based on any other foundation than the nomination by Gen. TROCHU of two military Courts for the trial of such offenses, which is no more than a necessary precaution.

The Prussians are anxious to create the belief that there is disunion in the capital.

MAILS BY BALLOON.

The balloon post from Paris promises to be regular and successful, and I hope to receive again periodically the correspondence of the NEW-YORK TIMES from that City. The Post-office administration of Paris publishes the regulations for sending letters by it.

SEARCHING COURIERS.

The couriers of the various foreign legations in Paris are subjected to a strict search by the Prussians in passing through the lines.

COMTE D' EU.

I heard yesterday from an Orleanist source that the Comte D'EU is coming or has already come to Europe to offer his services to the French Republic.

A competent military leader is what is most needed in France just now. R.

OTHER BESIEGED CITIES.

Reported Successful Sortie from Metz—Bazaine and the Defense—Strasburg—A Truce to Bury the Dead.

TOURS, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Toul says for three days cannonading has been heard in the direction of Pont-à-Mousson. It was reported that Gen. BOURBAKI had made a successful sortie from Metz, and that the Prussian loss in killed was very heavy.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

It is understood that the National Guard of Metz will undertake to defend the place if Marshal BAZAINE succeeds in cutting his way out.

BELFORT AND LYONS.

BERLIN, Oct. 1—3 P. M.—Eighty thousand Landwehr reserves from the North Baltic sea-coasts are being pushed through here for the front, for operations against Belfort and Lyons.

SOISSONS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The siege of Soissons continues. Sorties of the garrison have been repulsed by the Landsburg, Woldenburg and Frankfort Landwehr and the Thirteenth Corps. The French have asked for a truce for the burial of their dead. The losses of the Germans have been trifling.

STRASBOURG.

Parole of Captured Officers—Spoils Taken—Reception of Gen. Uhrich at Tours—Relief for the Citizens from King William.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Five hundred of the officers captured at Strasbourg were paroled not to serve during the war. One hundred preferred captivity.

CAPTURES.

The total number of guns already captured by the Germans is 1,072. One million francs, belonging to the Government, were found in the bank at Strasbourg, and eight millions which are alleged to be private property.

GERMAN REJOICINGS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The occupation of Strasbourg by the Germans was solemnized on the 29th ult. by religious services in the Church of St. Thomas.

GEN. UHRICH AT TOURS.

TOURS, Oct. 2.—Gen. UHRICH, the heroic commander of Strasbourg, arrived here last night. He was met at the city gates by the Ministers and an immense crowd of people and escorted to the Archiepiscopal Palace, where he is installed as a public guest. He was repeatedly cheered by the people, and on reaching the palace the General made a brief speech, returning thanks to the Ministers and the people for the warmth of his reception. This was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

Minister CHEMNITUX replied to the General with eloquent words of praise for his courageous defense of Strasbourg.

Gen. UHRICH will receive a grand ovation to-morrow.

A DONATION.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The King of Prussia has sent 5,000 thalers to the relief of the inhabitants of Strasbourg.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

The Coming Vote for Members—Object of the Early Election—Hopes of External Aid—Jules Favre's Circular.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The proclamation of the Government Delegation at Tours, ordering elections to take place on the 16th of October, is regarded with satisfaction here, as it promises to give a new direction to the apparently hopeless current of French affairs.

It will have the effect of depriving Count VON BISMARCK of his pretext for not listening to reason, that there is no Government to treat with capable of giving guarantees.

It will also insure a vigorous support to the measures of the new Administration from all parts of the country, and revive the spirit of a demoralized but gallant people. R.

THE GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION.

TOURS, Oct. 2.—The Government issued a proclamation today, in which, referring to the change in the day appointed for the elections to the Constituent Assembly, they explain that the earlier date, Oct. 16, was decided upon with the view of facilitating negotiations for an armistice. The Government trusts the courage of the defenders of Paris, aided by events outside, may bring deliverance before that time; but should the situation remain unchanged, the Assembly will inspire the army and the nation with fresh hope and courage.

M. FAVRE'S CIRCULAR.

The Government here is informed, through dispatches from the Prefects of Departments and other officials, that the circulars of JULES FAVRE, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, produce as good effect in France as they do abroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Government of French Territory Occupied by German Troops—Prussian Humiliation at France—Reported Shooting of the Duke of Nassau by Franc-Tireurs.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—A royal decree has been issued ordering those districts of France occupied by the Armies of Germany, and not included in the jurisdictions of the Governors of Alsace and Lorraine, to submit to the Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN as Governor.

A DENIAL FROM BISMARCK.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—BISMARCK formally denies that any disposition exists on the part of Prussia to make France a second-rate Power.

RUMORED DEATH OF THE DUKE OF NASSAU.

The *Echo du Nord*, of Lille, reports that the Duke of NASSAU and his secretary were shot and killed by Franc-Tireurs while passing through the country in a carriage.

The Prussian Embassy here has received no official information of the shooting of the Duke of NASSAU.

A lead coffin, covered with rich trappings and escorted by a large number of Mecklenburg troops, passed through Toul on the 29th ult., and on the next day two similar coffins were escorted through the town.

The Reported French Successes at Paris Discredited in Washington—No Evidence of Reopened Communications—Prussia's Position.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The alleged defeat of the Prussian Crown Prince, and the reopening of communication between Paris and Tours, is thoroughly discredited here. Nothing has been heard from Minister WASHBURNE; whereas, if communication had been restored, as reported, he would undoubtedly have availed himself of the opportunity to report the situation in Paris to the State Department. The belief is gaining ground here, however that affairs in France are assuming new shape, less favorable for the Prussians, and that it is now well nigh impossible to avoid complications which must seriously embarrass the position of Prussia. Notwithstanding the alleged failure of M. THIERS' mission to St. Petersburg, it is believed Russia is arming with great rapidity with a view to decisive action when the situation shall be ripe for it. England's forced abandonment of her policy of non-intervention is also deemed exceedingly probable. A magnanimous offer of peace after Sedan by Prussia, it is believed, would have left that Power in a far stronger position than she is now likely to occupy.

The French Sortie of the 20th—Defeat of the Attacking Party.

[The following appeared in the Sunday edition of the TIMES:]

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Advices from Versailles by way of Rouen, up to the 30th of September, have been received here, and contain the following news:

The spade work which has been going on quietly and vigorously for the past three or four days in the Crown Prince's army, was suddenly interrupted at 6 o'clock this morning by a sharp attack of the enemy. The French in force made a sortie from the city in the direction of Forts D'Issy and Montrouge. They attacked the Sixth Corps, occupying the right of the Crown Prince's army, at the same time that another large force, said to be under the command of Gen. DUCROT, advanced from the direction of St. Cloud and attacked the Eleventh and Fifth Corps. The object of the attack was evidently to interrupt the works of the investing forces. The French force drove the Prussians from their positions and occupied them before reinforcements could come up. Immediately after the attack commenced the Crown Prince and staff hastened from their quarters at Versailles to the field of action. The French troops advanced under the cover of a heavy fire from their forts, the advance posts of the Sixth Corps meantime falling back to the main line. After nearly three hours' hard fighting, during which the Prussian lines were weakened, the French gave way before the heavy fire of artillery, retreating toward their forts. As soon as the backward movement commenced by the French, the Fifth German Corps took the offensive, vigorously following the retreating French, capturing of their flight, and capturing many prisoners. The French troops behaved better than on former occasions where they have attacked the Prussians, but they were compelled to retreat in disorder. The Prussian loss is roughly estimated at four or five hundred. Over four hundred prisoners were taken.

Every day increases the strength of the Prussian positions.

An Aeronautic Discovery from Paris—Experiences of the Voyager—Affairs in the City—Bird's Eye View of the Environs.

[The following appeared in the Sunday edition of the TIMES:]

TOURS, Oct. 1.—M. TISSANDIER, the aeronaut, has already arrived here from Paris. He publishes in the journals an interesting narrative of his balloon trip, and the situation of affairs in Paris at the time he left. He started from that city at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. No Prussians were to be seen near Paris. A complete silence reigned about the city. There were no people to be seen on the roads leading to the city, and no boats of any kind on the river. On nearing Versailles the Prussians were observed in great numbers in camp.

RECEPTION FROM THE GERMANS.

M. TISSANDIER dropped among them great numbers of the proclamation of the Government officers, which had been printed in the German language for that express purpose. The Germans opened a sharp fire on the balloon, but the range was too long and no damage was done. On arriving over Houdan, fifteen miles south-west of Mantes, the balloon began to fall, and M. TISSANDIER was obliged to throw out ballast. Fortunately he had several packages of newspapers which answered the purpose, and he was not obliged to throw over his letters or sacrifice anything valuable. The balloon then rose rapidly, and was carried along to a point near Dreux, in the Department of Eure-et-Loire, many miles west of the Prussian lines. M. TISSANDIER descended slowly, until he came within hailing distance of a few peasants, whom he now saw for the first time. These assured him that there was no danger of capture, as no Prussians had yet been seen in the neighborhood. M. TISSANDIER therefore alighted on reaching an open spot favorable to his project. The balloon was properly secured, and the letters, 25,000 in number, were placed in sacks and taken to the Post-office at Dreux, whence they will be forwarded in all directions wherever the lines of communication are uninterrupted. A special locomotive was placed at the command of M. TISSANDIER, at Dreux, in which he came forward to Tours, with a large number of dispatches to the Government.

ASPECT OF PARIS.

Relative to matters in Paris he says: "The city is admirably defended. More than 500,000 soldiers are behind the walls. These are all well armed and disciplined. The firing from the forts has been so accurate that the Prussians have been baffled in their attempts to erect batteries. The city is perfectly tranquil. Nearly all the shops are open as usual, and the public squares are occupied by the troops, which are there drilled and exercised. The Boulevards next to the fortifications, and the Champ de Mars, in the western part of the city, have been given up to the barracks for the Garde Mobile. At 10 o'clock in the evening all the cafés are closed, and a constant watch is kept throughout the night. The forts are supplied with electric lights, which are found to be admirably adapted for guarding against surprises. There is neither butter nor fruit to be had anywhere in the city, and fresh meat will soon be scarce. There is, however, no lack of salted provisions, and of flour the supply is sufficient for six months."

CITY WAR NEWS.

The German War Fund Collection.

Consul-General JOHANNES ROSSING has made another remittance of war funds collected by the German Patriotic Aid Societies in this City and in the interior, to the amount of 15,000 thalers, making a total of 210,000 thalers transmitted by him to Berlin. The Consul reports that advices from San Francisco state that 18,000 in gold has been raised there, of which $25,000 was raised by a promenade concert, which was arranged by a committee of ladies, and continued for three days. The ladies of the German Club of Hoboken collected $500, which was paid over to the Consul-General.

The German Ladies' Committee, engaged in making arrangements for the fair to be opened on the 11th inst., at the armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, are active in making collections, and may opposite to have been made to open a post-office and a picture and art gallery in the armory; also, a refreshment department and mineral water stands. A vocal and instrumental concert will be given in the armory every evening during the continuance of the fair.

The German Ladies' Aid Society of Williamsburg, yesterday, opened a fair at the Town Hall, Williamsburg, which will be continued for a week, and will, no doubt, be attended with good results, as the numerous attendance on the first day indicates.

Positivists on the War—American Intervention Urged.

At a meeting of the association of gentlemen styling themselves American Positivists, yesterday, the following resolutions with regard to the present European war crisis were adopted:

Resolved, That we, American Positivists, warmly sympathize with our English brethren in the efforts they are making to have the Republic of France recognized by the rest of Europe, and we join in their demand that the civilized world shall interfere to protect the soil of France from dismemberment and her people from unless every humiliation.

Resolved, That we are ashamed that the moment when the United States of America should make a new departure in its international policy, that hereafter we should intervene actively in all the great questions in debate between the nations, so as to settle difficulties, prevent wars, and advance free institutions.

Resolved, That while the policy of national isolation was an eminently wise and prudent one when the United States had but just begun its career, while it was in debt, feeble, its institutions all experiments, it is so no longer in view of its changed circumstances. We should aim to do now what WASHINGTON counseled in 1792, but what he would urge, were he alive now. Then we had but 3,000,000 of people; now we have 40,000,000; then, we were poor and our Government an experiment; now, we are rich and mighty, and our institutions are established; then, we were distant in point of time from the rest of the civilized world; now, our communications are instantaneous; then, we had few interests in common; now, all the interests of every nation are centered to the whole earth.

Resolved, That we call upon the Administration of President GRANT, to vigorously protest against the continuance of this shocking war by the Prussian KING WILLIAM; the main armies of France destroyed, and the usurping dynasty, prisoners or in exile, there is nothing for him to fight for but spoliation, dismemberment, and the humiliation of a brave and noble people.

Resolved, That as France intervened to help us when in national affairs, so we now should help her in her sore extremity.

Resolved, THAT in our opinion much of the corruption and meanness of our political life is due to the cold and selfish view we take of our international relations. It will tend to a better morality into our political contests when the chance for discussion are those in which all humanity are interested.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to representative English Positivists, to President GRANT, Minister WASHBURNE and M. JULES FAVRE.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

BELEAGUERED PARIS.

War Rumors—Approach of the Enemy—Firmness at Charenton—Discipline in the Army—The Chase for Spies—Attack on Marshal Vaillant—The Approaching Elections.

From Our Military Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1870.

The thousand and one rumors and false alarms, now afloat in Paris, give us a correct notion of the proximity of the enemy. Yesterday we had three important rumors, all of them having more or less influence upon the population. It was said that fighting had begun beyond Vincennes; that the enemy was preparing to attack Fort Charenton; and that six hundred Uhlans had occupied the wood of Meudon, and had appeared upon the heights of Clamart. Upon considering these rumors I saw that the two first were not so very unreasonable, but that the last was entirely out of the question. Yet three of the leading daily papers asserted it as beyond a doubt. The night previous I had seen bands of peasants entering the city, who told me that they came from Joinville, toward which place the Prussians were advancing. They had crossed just before the destruction of the bridge, and a small body of Uhlans had come in sight across the Marne late in the evening. This is not far from Vincennes—close enough, at least, to give rise to the first rumor, when taken in connection with the fact that Gen. VINOY led thirty thousand troops of the line to Vincennes last night, for the purpose of contesting the passage of the Marne. What gave more weight to this report was the fact that firing has been heard during the day on that side of the city; but we now have that explained by an order from Gen. TAMBRIER, who says that there will be practice firing at the forts between certain hours. The second rumor came almost as naturally, for a band of Prussian cavalry did appear at Creteil, but a little way beyond the guns of Fort Charenton, and in a sharp corner, formed by the Seine and the Marne. The commandant of Charenton gives us the fact officially, and adds that the Uhlans sabled several "marauders." I take this to be a verbal mistake of the telegraph for the French word for market-gardeners, as Creteil is filled with that class, it furnishing Paris with a large quantity of garden-sauce and vegetables. But only a squadron of cavalry appeared here, and for a reason which I can well understand. They were the flank pickets of the force, marching toward the Seine, and which appeared at Villeneuve-St. George last night. No General would attempt to cross the river under the guns of Fort Charenton, and no demonstration was intended to be made in that direction. It is very probable that the Prussians are now placing their pontoons across the Seine, they having crossed a force last night to protect the work.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

Had not the report of the Uhlans at Meudon came before this news, I should say that it had given rise to the third rumor of which I speak, but when it was published, no Prussian force had reached the Seine. The idea of there being six hundred cavalry, then, at Meudon and Clamart, near ten miles from the main body, and liable to be cut off at any moment, was simply absurd. Even if it could be true, a French journalist should think to write the news, for nothing but a complete scare on the part of the French could save that force from capture or destruction. But the *Figaro* and other papers asserted it so positively, and it was so generally gossiped about the streets that I went out to make a reconnoissance of my own. There were no signs of the enemy, but, on the contrary, French soldiers were aiding the peasants in saving their crops to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Prussians. The wood of Meudon was as green and quiet as ever, while Clamart showed no signs of having been visited by the enemy. An attempt was made to burn the wood at Meudon, but owing to the recent heavy rains it would not take fire, and only the outskirts showed evidences of the attempt. Considering its nearness to the city, this wood might well be burned, for it can be used to advantage by the enemy; but as for the other woods and forests along the Marne, which were not in the least defended, their destruction was simply a piece of crazy bravado. If superior orders were really given to that effect, they must have proceeded from a head in a state of "political or patriotic exaltation"—in the condition of the sergeant who blew up the citadel at Laon.

THE SITUATION.

Setting aside the false rumors, I have here indicated the positions occupied by the Southern Army yesterday morning. The advance, yesterday, was not great, but troops were massed near the Seine, ready to cross at any moment. This corps is taking the course which I indicated in a telegram some time ago—a course easily foreseen, and the most natural one to take. Crossing the Seine at or near Villeneuve-St. George, it will pass in the vicinity of Longjumeau to the rear of Versailles. Once established there it will push forward by the wood of Meudon to plant its batteries upon the heights of Clamart, and—if the city is bombarded—open fire upon Vaugirard. From that point the city could be greatly damaged as far as the boulevards D'Enfer and Mont-Parnasse. The Northern Army is marching upon St. Denis. Day before yesterday the cavalry had reached Chantilly, where the races are held, and one of the prettiest and greenest towns in the vicinity of Paris, cutting the railroad there, capturing one train and firing harmlessly upon another. They then went on toward Creil, and I can only hope that they did not reach the Northern Railroad in time to cut off my last letters. No more trains are running over that line, and our only communication with England is by the route to Havre. There is another way, by Brest, or by the road to Brittany to St. Malo, and I presume that it will be the last route open. It is said that a Prussian force will be sent to occupy Havre. Meantime, the cavalry has pushed on toward St. Denis also, and, unless it was another false alarm, the ubiquitous Uhlans were seen yesterday within sixteen miles of this city. That is the general military situation from one point of view, but as to the future operations those outside can judge better than we in Paris. It would be a vain task to attempt extracting an atom of good sense from the speculations of the Parisian journalists, for in the first place they know nothing themselves, and if they had facts to go upon their peculiar state of mind would render their opinions valueless. There is a tone of childish exultance about nearly all of them, and they are fretting because the other nations of Europe will not help them drive the Germans from France. They believe that they are fighting the battle of the world and of civilization, and they are highly displeased because the world will not see it in the same light. I wish that this was the only thing in which they showed childishness, for that is a feeling common to all nations when in trouble; but there are other things not so easily excused. It does not show much wisdom to deny that the Government which got eight millions of votes in May last was, for the time, the chosen Government of the people of France; nor does it show much manliness to throw the entire blame of the war upon NAPOLEON, when only a few weeks ago the streets of Paris rang with the cry of "A Berlin," while thousands of people sang it out far more loudly and clearly than they have ever shouted "Vive la Republique." In justice to the journalists of Paris I must say that the best of them, the coolest heads, the best thinkers, have left the pen to take up the Chassepot or the sword.

FRENCH INSTABILITY.

The past two months have given us a better view of French instability and changefulness than we could have seen in fifty years of peace. The rapid transitions in public sentiment have been positively startling. When M. JULES FAVRE's very injudicious circular appeared there was a unanimous cry for war, and a renewed enthusiasm, which fell away again at the news of the victorious advance of the enemy. Again it flared up brightly with the sad news from Laon, only to sink again with the rumors of peace. For three days not a cry was heard, not a single band of promenaders chanted the "Marseillaise." There was a prospect of peace, and public feeling sank almost to lethargy. But it is a good trait to be observed that as the danger draws nearer the enthusiasm rises again, and the men move out bravely and jauntily to meet the overwhelming force coming against their cherished city. I have just been watching a regiment of the Mobiles suddenly called out, and I saw, at a late hour last night, several battalions called from their comfortable quarters. The call was sounded in the streets, and in half an hour, chatting and laughing gaily, they were ready to depart. It was one of the first chilly nights of Autumn, but there was not a man who lagged behind. These men, at 10 o'clock at night, were called out to Vincennes, where the enemy was expected to attempt crossing the Marne. Today nearly all hope of peace has died out, and once more the war enthusiasm is beginning, with a kind of chivalric resolution to fight to the death. The French fight bravely, they make the most gallant charges imaginable, they die like men, and in success are the best soldiers in the world; but the worst of these sudden charges is that they are apt to come upon the battle-field with the first check to their arms. They have fought well in the field against crushing numbers; let us see what they will do when military works make the forces more nearly equal.

WANT OF DISCIPLINE.

But I must say here that the first great fault of the French military organization is its want of discipline. One sees it in everything, and at the present moment more than ever before. Yesterday a foreign officer, who has been among the Germans, was giving me an account of their admirable discipline, and he remarked, among other things, upon their manner of entering railroad trains. Every Colonel knows well the annoyance and vexation of getting his regiment into a train at a given hour, not to mention the minutes, and there are few officers who will not admit that their patience has been more severely tried by this work than by almost any other of the campaign. It is tedious to see a French regiment enter a train, and I believe it is a rare thing to get one off on time. With the Germans it is done in the most perfect order. The sergeants have small whistles, which they pipe like boatswains' calls. At the first whistle, the men spring into line; at the second, they throw their knapsacks into the vans; at the third, they mount in order, according to their company numbers. I do not know just how far this regularity is carried, but it will be seen that if every man is made to call off his company number as he enters, the first sergeant knows just which man is missing or late, and the officer of the guard makes a note of it on the spot. At this time there is a fearful want of discipline in the National Guard, and the Mobiles. The Republic immediately gave them the right of electing their officers, and, as they feel that they have the right of deposing them, also, no officer only holds his position so long as he pleases his men. The two companies raised in my street elected for Captains, one a barber, the other a restaurateur. The barber had been a soldier, and does very well—indeed, he makes a very good officer, but the patron of the café seems to be continually marching for clients. Every day I see incidents which bring to my mind the fatal defect of the late Confederate Army. "We are gentlemen," they were wont to say, "most of us better than our officers, and we want to be treated like gentlemen," which meant that they were to be allowed to do pretty much as they pleased. "We are citizens," cry the National Guards, and they quickly rebel against any severities of discipline.

EXCESSES.

I am sorry to say that, under the plea of chasing spies from the city, great excesses are now being committed, and a foreigner who speaks the language badly is never safe from the mob. A passport, an regle, is of small service at the moment, for the crowd will not listen to you, and many Americans have been roughly handled while being carried before the present Mayor. The officials always apologize so heartily that one goes away content. But I believe that, in a majority of cases, there is some kind of impudence on the part of the stranger. I have been in all kinds of places, even about the forts, and have never had a word said to me. This may be partly due to a military deportment which I won some years ago, but I believe it is more due to the fact that I do not ask imprudent questions, nor make a display of a note-book. An American correspondent had a very rude moment not long ago, because he asked a soldier the name of his regiment, its strength and destination, substantially putting the information down in his book. If the will be a correspondent in time of war, the fact had better be kept a secret. So far as my experience goes "special correspondents" are a dreadful nuisance in the army. Of course there are exceptions; but while the larger, influential papers can afford to send men of military experience, with money enough to meet all expenses in the way of mess bills or forage, there will always be a crowd of others who must be rationed, and who have neither military nor social tact, and this is particularly the case in foreign armies, where the first requisite is a knowledge of the language. I presume the French Army would have permitted, say from thirty to fifty correspondents of the leading journals of the world, who came well accredited, but for the fact that there were a thousand applications before a blow had been struck. I am informed by a lady who was very much beloved by the Imperial family, that the Emperor was in favor of admitting a few correspondents, but was overruled by LEBOEUF. "The Specials" have conquered; they have had their revenge, for LEBOEUF is a dead man to all intents and purposes at this moment, and he will never recover from his deep disgrace. That he betrayed his master is now as clear as daylight.

THE ARREST OF MARSHAL VAILLANT.

In connection with the abuse which came from the search for spies, I intended to mention the rude treatment given to Marshal VAILLANT by the National Guards and "the people." There was a cry that he had come to examine the works in the name of the Emperor, and the crowd fell upon him, while the Guards broke ranks to join in the injury. It was the old man, now nearly sixty years of age, who superintended the building of the fortifications, and he had gone to visit the bastions as a member of the "Commission of Defense," with a regular pass signed by TROCHU. Cries of "Hang him!" "a la lanterne" were raised, but the old soldier was pushed into a cab by some regular officers and hurried to the office of TROCHU. Even there the hooting crowd followed him, and he was only saved from its fury by citizen GARNIER-PAGES. But for two hours "the people" waited outside to attack the old man, when he appeared. LEBOEUF will surely be hanged if caught in Paris.

TROUBLES WITH SOCIALISTS.

The troubles with the Socialists are not yet over, and every day some new fact crops out to show a growing discontent among the exiles. Some of them are already issuing manifestoes, bearing "after twenty years of exile," more or less, and offering themselves as the representatives of the people. An announcement of a meeting to be presided over by VICTOR HUGO, MOLLIN, BLANC and RYATT, was published for the purpose of protesting against the moderation of the Provisional Government, but I imagine that the meeting has been forbidden by authority. Gen. CLUSERET and PASCHAL GROUSSET have been temporarily suppressed. But meetings are held every where, and at a reunion at the Ecole de Medicine, last night, I heard speakers abuse the Government as strongly as they abused the Empire. They also showed very hard feelings toward the King of Prussia for daring to propose that the Bagnot should be restored, and the gist of the arguments was that some more strongly revolutionary men (themselves doubtless) must be put in charge of the Government.

APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

Preparations for the next elections go on, and electioneering cards are plastered, as actively as if the Prussian Army was not under the guns of Fort Charenton. The Imperial correspondence is to be edited and revised by hostile hands, it is to be published at once as an electioneering document. Many items are daily thrown out for political purposes, which tend to rouse the passions of the people. One of these is that the old sergents de ville had made an attempt to seize the correspondence, but had been defeated. As the old *gendarmes* are, to a man, in the army and on the forts, of course there is no truth in the story. Another thing proved more serious. The *Figaro* had a notice of the Crown diamonds, which, it half way sentiment, the Empress did not steal, and recommends the immediate sale of those jewels, and the use of the money by the Republic. The reason given is that the easiest way of getting rid of royalty is to destroy the emblems of royalty. The effect of such words upon minds in a state of "patriotic exaltation," can be readily imagined, and no one can wonder that an attempt to fire the Tuileries was made that night. The fire was put out before it had done much damage, and the authors were so evident that no one has dared charge the Imperialists with the crime. W. E.

THE INVADING HOST.

Occupation of Rheims—Misery and Starvation Among the People—The Prussian Route—Emigration in the Future.

From a Special Correspondent.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA, REIMS, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1870.

Up to Saturday, the 3d inst., this city was occupied by the French, i.e., about ten or twelve thousand soldiers were quartered in Rheims and the outskirts. According to some information they may have numbered even eighteen thousand men, but then full half were Garde Mobile. In the evening of the 3d and during the night following the troops suddenly left for parts unknown. On the ensuing morning a small detachment of Prussian Lancers appeared, specially followed by a regiment of Hussars, and three or four regiments of infantry. Save by a single shot, said to have been fired by accident at the door-step of a café, and immediately responded to by a volley, the entry was peaceable. The whole was executed in the same quiet way as when the Prussians took possession of Nancy and Chalons. The King and staff arrived on Monday, the 5th, at noon, and head-quarters were established at the palace of the Archbishop, whose splendid mansion adjoins the Cathedral. The necessary arrangements were soon made with the French municipal authorities, and the soldiers billeted throughout the city. M. SIRYZIEN, the Chief of Police of the City of Berlin, has been appointed President or Governor of the Department of the Marne, with the title of "Prefet." The city itself remains in charge of the Municipal Council, acting, of course, under the directions of the Prefet. This measure is probably a wise one, inasmuch as Rheims harbors a large population of laboring classes.

MISERY.

There are in this city upward of thirty establishments for the manufacture of woolen cloths, employing, I am told, nearly ten thousand work-people. As all trade has been for some time at a stand-still, these people, with their families, are nearly at a point of starvation. The public squares and the approaches to the City Hall are filled with working men clamoring for bread and protection at the hands of the civic authorities. Much is done in Germany and elsewhere to aid the sick and wounded soldiers, but it strikes me forcibly that there exists a greater necessity to do something in and of the poor starving population of Frenchmen. If I am mistaken in saying that there is an immediate necessity, and if it can be proved that there is still enough to eat, my reply is emphatic in asserting that the existing supply is insufficient; it will not enable the population to subsist many months, nay, perhaps many weeks, Frenchmen, as a rule, live from hand to mouth; they do not provide for a rainy day. I heartily wish my prophecy may not prove correct, but, in my humble opinion, with an approaching Winter the greatest amount of misery will be the consequence. With all the benevolence which the Prussian King undoubtedly possesses in a very large degree, I fear he is too much of a soldier to render him able to compass the amount of suffering the invading armies have inflicted on the French population. Again, I doubt very much whether the facts alluded to tend to further his cause; suffering does not render people docile, but, on the contrary, it drives them inevitably to desperation. The Prussian Commissariat Department, in all its details, works admirably. All arrangements connected therewith show that the organization has been planned with ability and forethought. Neither the King nor his Lieutenants have a desire that the army should subsist on the enemy's country. Supplies are brought from immense distances, at no small expense, under unusual difficulties. Nevertheless, it is utterly impossible to provide in a manner so as to avoid that portions of the invading army should at times be compelled to live off the country, and draw supplies where best they can find them. Whenever these unavoidable circumstances arise, requisitions are made in a most lenient way, and every possible consideration is shown by the officers commanding—but, it is needless to add that the men do not—at least in all cases, show a corresponding spirit of leniency. Some regiments—let us hope they are exceptions—are said to have taken everything they could lay hold of. I have already alluded to the fact that the Prussian Commissariat furnishes nothing but base necessities, to wit: Bread—i. e. black bread, which in many instances arrives in a damaged state, and often is rendered unfit for human food. It is baked in haste, thrown into freight cars hermetically closed, and unloaded after a journey of four or five days, only. I leave you to imagine in what state. Well, next to bread, the troops receive rice, bacon, biscuits, salt and coffee, (roasted.) They receive nothing in the shape of drink, but it is natural to suppose that among 300,000 soldiers there must be thirsty souls, especially when they come to a country where "wine" is comparatively cheap and plentiful.

THE PRUSSIAN ROUTE.

The Prussian Army is following as near as possible the paths where the French have been a few weeks before them, and it stands to reason that the French Armies, proceeding there of the King of Prussia, have in many places emptied the cellars and storehouses. When the Prussians come, more than one village was unable to supply the demand; but the invading soldier, as a rule, is little inclined to believe in the inability of supplying him with his wants. Considering the huge masses huddled together on a comparatively small space of ground, the excesses which have been committed are probably considered as very insignificant; and on the other hand, abundant evidence can be produced that the inhabitants, in a great many instances, have done their best to put the soldiers to all sorts of annoyances. All said and done, it is just possible that I may be told "'tis a very pretty quarrel as it stands." I feel little inclined to sit in judgment on these matters, and it is just likely that ground for justification exists for all that has been done, and that it turns out to be a way they have in the army; but to one thing we cannot and must not shut our eyes, namely, the fact that the whole tract of land over which the invading armies have marched, (or rather I should say the contending armies, as the French troops had their share in the matter,) is impoverished to such an extent as to spread despair and misery among three of the most flourishing provinces. I repeat that the full amount of misery cannot, at present be realized, it will only develop itself as time marches on.

EMIGRATION IN THE FUTURE.

I have been thinking that emigration will be the only remedy to meet the emergency. If I have adequately acquired an idea of the state of things, and I can assure you it would move any one unless he had a heart of stone, indeed I would recommend that committees should be formed immediately to facilitate these poor people to emigrate. I may be told that Frenchmen, as a rule, make bad colonists, but I feel inclined to think that this rule is applicable more to towns-folk; they, it is true, cannot live without their "café" and "restaurant." They will play at billiards and at dominoes during the day-time, and above all, go pleasure hunting on Sundays. These kind of people don't answer. You must please consider that I have not traveled along the railroad track during the last three weeks, but, on the contrary, that I have come through districts which nowadays are rarely visited by foreigners. In many instances I confess I have neglected to look after military movements, rather than miss the opportunity of obtaining more than a superficial knowledge of the country. I will give you, at a more opportune time, a detailed description of my experience, but in the meantime it would be highly gratifying that somebody more competent than myself would take this matter in hand. I am under the impression that, especially from the wine-growing districts, excellent hands could be drawn. I would strongly recommend an investigation at an early date. Hitherto the French Government has inhibited all attempts to further emigration schemes; but in the actual state of things, I don't think any Administration would be so foolish as to place obstacles in the way of those who honestly undertook the task for the purpose of bettering the condition of these suffering communities. Whole villages will inevitably be brought to a point of starvation during the Winter. Our worthy Consul here informed me that he had several hundred applications, during the past few days, from parties desiring information as to the best mode of emigrating to America. I have drawn the Consul's attention to the fact that the State Department at Washington had lengthy reports printed in the German language, and that, on his application to Mr. Fish, he would probably be supplied with similar books in the French language, with the view of conveying the necessary information in a tangible form to the people, rather than leave them at the mercy of so called emigration agents. LUPUS.

ITALY AND ROME.

The Difference Between the Italian Government and the Holy See Reviewed.

The London *Times* of Sept. 30, publishes a lengthened document under the above caption. It introduces it thus: "The following note contains a full statement of the difference between the Italian Government and the Holy See which ended in the invasion of the Papal territory by the King's troops, and in the probable termination of the Temporal Power. For a long time the coexistence of the Italian Kingdom and of the Papal State had become impossible. A Kingdom of Italy came into existence in 1860, and was formally recognized by all the European Powers. That Kingdom has thus acquired a right of self-existence involving a necessity of self-defense. But the new Kingdom was formed in part by the incorporation of some of the provinces of the Papal State, and the Pope resented this annexation as a deed of spoliation. He protested against it, and refused to recognize the new Italian Kingdom. As the defense which led to the defection of so many of the Pope's subjects were well known, his protest met with no support, and did not even obtain the attention of any European State. The Kingdom of Italy, which, as a recognized State, was based on all the principles of liberty, has ever desired to establish satisfactory relations with all its neighbors, could, however, come to no pacific understanding with the Pope; it could establish no modus vivendi with him. The Pope refused to recognize the Kingdom of Italy, to negotiate with the Government, to treat its King with common courtesy. Rome became the abode of all the enemies of Italy; a focus of intrigue and conspiracy; a nest of brigandage. Had it not been for the overbearing power of France, and for the sense of gratitude which bound Italy to that country, Italy would, at any time within the last two years, have been entitled, and, indeed, compelled, in self-defense, to declare war with the Pope. That war has now begun and ended. The Pope in his capacity as a Temporal Sovereign was no formidable foe; but he had in his hands the key to one of the main gates of Italy; so long as he resigned at Rome he had it in his power, under any imaginable pretext, to call in Austrian, French, or any other foreign troops, and thus perpetuate that invasion of Italian soil which has been the cause of all the calamities of the country. With the present entrance of the Italian troops into Rome, a danger to the independence of Italy, and at the same time to the peace of Europe, is happily removed. A full statement of the arguments of the Italian Government, which thus briefly summed up follows, the note being concluded thus:

"Let us, then, here recapitulate the bases of a definitive settlement which were accepted as acceptable in principle, excepting questions of opportunity and political convenience, at various periods of the negotiations just recalled, when these negotiations bore on the total abolition of the Roman Government considered

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD. By CHAS. DICKENS. New-York: HARPER BROTHERS. 1870.

The unfinished web has been cut from the loom, and its changeful texture is but half displayed. Between the last word of *Edwin Drood* and the Mystery of Mysteries, there was but a step, and read the book as we may, we keep thinking of the line of asterisks at the close, and the void which no man can fill. The characters are like communicative fellow-travelers on a sea voyage. We have their history up to the point of parting, and we can only dimly conjecture the rest, for their paths and ours have diverged for life, and their identity becomes after a little shadowy and unsubstantial, because of the uncertain future that we create for them. In construction of plot the latest work of CHARLES DICKENS will stand comparison with, if it does not excel, any of its predecessors. In conception of character, it does not present anything very remarkable. The most notable feature about the genius of the author is, not that it failed to excel the efforts of early days, but that it succeeded in keeping up to their level. Either from choice or necessity, Mr. DICKENS adhered to a tolerably uniform style of developing his subject. He had a keen eye for the external features of men and things. Human foibles, eccentricities and humors are the staple materials of all his stories, and next to these bits of picturesque description of aspects of nature and of city life, are their most notable features. A talent for imparting vigor and freshness to such delineations is emphatically the endowment of youth, and is usually the companion of a certain exuberance of animal spirits. The lustre of *Pickwick* and *Nicholas Nickleby* has not been dimmed by any of their successors, but the fact that the prolific invention which created them could go on turning out others of a similar type, without any very appreciable falling off, makes them even more remarkable works than had they been the solitary products of the genius of DICKENS. *Edwin Drood* contains some writing in the author's best style, and some, it must also be said, in his worst. We could have easily spared the mock philanthropist, here represented in Mr. Honeythunder, whom Mr. DICKENS has made conventional, and who in common with the hypocritical type of pietist, gets rather more than a due share of attention in all the well-known series of his fictions. We could also have wished for a more intelligible type of villain than Jasper, and a heroine rather less colorless than Rosa. But the minor Canon, Mr. Crisparkle Durdles, the old gravedigger, Mr. Grewgious, Mrs. Billickin, and the rest, present as fresh and characteristic a variety as their predecessors of thirty years ago.

LONDON LYRICS. By FREDERICK LOCKER. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. 1870.

One does not require to be a cockney to appreciate the charms of Mr. LOCKER's verse. Many of the references may be local, but the sentiment or the humor which pervades them all is universal. Here are some of the titles taken at random as a sample of the variety of subjects which the muse of the modern poet of Cockaigne touches and adorns: "The Old Cradle," "Vanity Fair," "Old Letters," "A Human Skull," "The Angora Cat," "The Crossing Sweeper," "On an Old Muff," "To an Old Buffer," "The Jester's Moral." As a sample of the sportive vein of Mr. LOCKER's verse, we give the following from the little poem entitled "My Mistress' Boots:"

"They nearly strike me dumb,
And I tremble when they come
Pit-a-pat.
This palpitation means
That these boots are Geraldine's—
Think of that.

O, where did hunter win
So delectable a skin
For her feet?
You lucky little kid,
You perished, as you did,
For my sweet!

The fairy stitching gleams
On the sides and in the seams,
And it shows
That the Pixies were the wags
Who tipt these funny tags
And these toes.

What soles to charm an elf!
Had Crusoe, sick of self,
Chanced to view
One printed near the tide,
O, how hard he would have tried
For the two!"

A DANGEROUS GUEST. By the Author of "Gilbert Rugge." New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1870.

This is a very readable book. The author seems to have adopted the three requisites of DEMOSTHENES for oratory—"Action, action, action," as being equally applicable to fiction. The story, accordingly, never flags, and though scarcely possessing the pre-eminent charm of *Gilbert Rugge* is a fair sample of the very respectable abilities of its anonymous author. The liking which the author displays for dramatic situations occasionally leads him into somewhat stagey dialogue, but as a rule the narrative is equally distinguished for naturalness as for vigor.

TOM BROWN AT OXFORD. By the author of "Tom Brown's School Days." New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1870.

There are boys that should always be boys, and Tom Brown, as Mr. HUGHES introduced us to him at Rugby, was so perfect and refreshing a type of the genuine school-boy that most people will commence the recital of his university career with some degree of apprehension lest he should be unable to fulfill the manly promise of his earlier days. A perusal of the volume will, however, soon dissipate any such feeling. Tom Brown is the same truth-telling, courageous, kind-hearted and rollicking youth he was when under the tuition of Dr. ARNOLD. He comes through the ordeal of "the schools" bravely, and amid much arrogance, meanness and servility, of which he encounters enough at Oxford, he succeeds in bearing without reproach "the grand old name of gentleman."

WILLSON'S INTERMEDIATE FIFTH READER. By MARCIUS WILLSON. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1870.

The present volume is admirably adapted for that elocutionary instruction which it is mainly designed to subserve. The selection made is at once copious and judiciously varied. A fair amount of extracts are made from our native literature and oratory; the stores of classic times are laid under contribution, and English literature, as well as German and French, through the medium of translations, are well represented. Altogether, the book is a veritable *multum in parvo*, and is calculated, in addition to its main purpose, to give the pupil a very respectable amount of insight into the literary triumphs of both past and present, as well to store his mind with elevating ideas, interspersed with much that is at once amusing and interesting.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY TO MUSARDU. By BENJAMIN ANDERSON. New-York: S. W. GREEN, Printer.

The colony of Liberia has done something to bring the African tribes in its neighborhood into more notice or a better order of life, though perhaps not so much as might be expected from a native agency engaged in such a work. But there is no stagnation on that eastern coast; and of late a Liberian Commissioner, Hon. W. S. ANDERSON, has traveled into the interior among the pagans of the Barline country, a well-watered region, where he found friendly tribes, and a frank welcome in Palaka, the capital town, surrounded by its camwood forests, eight days' journey from Caryaburg. The inhabitants of Barline are a manufacturing and agricultural people, living in a well-policed and comfortable way, in the midst of their bullocks and other cattle, and breathing a very healthy atmosphere. The King of the city, a very sensible man, allowed Mr. ANDERSON to take away his Barline heir apparent, or Crown Prince, to educate and Christianize him. This Mr. ANDERSON is not the only Liberian explorer of his name, however. Mr. BENJAMIN ANDERSON is another, and he is the author of the little book before us. He was some time President WARNER's Secretary of the Treasury, and is of pure African blood. His narrative is written with much vivacity and in a good English style, and it gives a great deal of interesting information as to the chorography and social condition of the tribes he visited on his way to Musardu. This is the capital of the Western Mandingoes, a race professing the Mohammedan religion, and settled between the sixth and seventh degrees of north latitude, at a distance of about twenty days' journey from the coast of Monrovia. The purpose of the expedition was to establish some means of trade between Musardu, the extreme point of the journey, and Monrovia; and the Mandingo Prince and people showed themselves very friendly to that design. Their chief articles of trade would be gold, bullocks, hides, horses and country cloths; these last in a variety of textures and colors. Gold is much used among the people as an ornament, and is procured from places at the east and at the north which Mr. ANDERSON did not visit. The author's narrative contains many facts and much interesting information, packed into a small space, and the book has also a good map and several illustrations.

ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY. Accompanied with numerous Illustrations. By J. NORMAN LOCKYER. New-York: APPLETON & Co.

This is by far the clearest and best manual of astronomy we have ever seen. A child may understand it—and yet it contains information which will be new to all who have not time to follow the latest discoveries in this entrancing branch of science. The recent researches of astronomers are most impressively described, and a popular account is given of the important results of spectrum analysis—alone worth double the price of the book. With this little volume, no intelligent man or youth need be ignorant of the great facts of astronomy. The book has been carefully adapted for use in American schools, and is illustrated with celestial charts and many excellent engravings. It deserves to be in every household.

OUR STEEL MANUFACTURES.

A Visit to York—The "Codorus Ore"—Its Use in Making Steel—What is "Puddled Steel," and the Method of Making It at York—The Value of Puddled Steel.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1870.

We have occupied a day at York, examining the celebrated Codorus process. Having committed ourselves to a good opinion of the Bessemer and the Siemens-Martin, whatever we may say adversely to the Codorus will doubtless be attributed to anything but candor. At the very outset, then, let us make a single statement, which will enable the reader to judge how far we are likely to be influenced by any such prejudices. If the Codorus ore possess any such qualities as are claimed for it by its representatives, the use of it in the Bessemer process will at once reduce the cost of making Bessemer steel at least fifteen per cent. by rendering practicable the use of cheap irons and fuels, and would lead to the indefinite expansion of the Bessemer process by establishing works where it is now commercially impossible to do so. The Siemens-Martin process would profit by this discovery in a less degree, but still considerably. Now let any man of sense judge whether a good opinion of the Bessemer and Siemens-Martin is likely to engender any unwarrantable prejudice against the Codorus.

THE MERITS OF THIS ORE.

Prior to our visit to York we had daily been inquired of respecting this ore by many who had been induced to attach credit to certain articles in the *Tribune*. The extended circulation of that journal, and its editorial indorsement of this supposed discovery, had given it a publicity seldom attained by metallurgical enterprises. We therefore deemed it proper to make a thorough investigation of it, and think we have gauged its merits. It is claimed that the use of this ore in the puddling-furnace will render practicable the production of a steel suitable for railway tracks at a cost of $60 to $80 per ton; in other words, as cheaply or more cheaply than iron. Let us see. In order to comprehend the intrinsic probability of this claim, let us begin with an analysis of the ore, which is said to be as follows:

Oxide of iron	45.24	Titanium	None.
Silica	43.25	Chromium	None.
Potash	1.00	Water or organic matter	3.52
Manganese	.30		
Alumina	Trace.		
Lime	1.20		99.62
Magnesia	1.30	Iron	31.33
Sulphur	.02	Oxygen	13.91
Phosphorus	Trace.		

The two last proportions indicate the common peroxide, with small quantities of limonite and magnetite. The ore, upon ocular inspection, is a gray schist, with grains of magnetite interspersed. It is found in various localities, and very abundantly at Johnstown, Penn. The above analysis was made in Boston, and agrees tolerably with another furnished us at York. Probably both analyses exhibit too much silica and too little alumina or magnesia—an inference made upon purely mineralogical grounds; still they agree well enough with the external appearance of the ore, and I have no doubt indicate very well its general character. An analysis is now making by Dr. WUTH, of Pittsburg, which will command confidence. It is, therefore, a lean, silicious ore, and its effect in the furnace is to generate a large quantity of silicious and thinly fluid slag; the quantity varying, however, with the manner of working and the kind of flame employed. A thin slag generally improves the welding quality of the iron made in it, because it removes all the oxide of iron which may be formed, and makes the metal very soft at the welding heat. Beyond this I am not aware of any beneficial effect from it. Iron-makers generally avoid the use of silicious slags, because they lead to great waste and loss in puddling.

METHODS OF USING THE ORE.

There seems to be no fixed method at York of using this ore. Several have been tried and abandoned. We found it applied in two ways: First, by melting pig-iron in a cupola with about fifteen per cent. of the ore running the metal into second fusion pigs, and afterward refining in the reverberatory furnace; or simply puddling. It is claimed that the ore "purifies" the iron in the cupola, and enables it to make good steel. Now the purification amounts to this: All founders are well aware, and take advantage of the fact, that every time pig-iron is remelted, it becomes more mottled or white, showing a loss of carbon and silicon, and, perhaps, other impurities. But the elimination of these substances is inconsiderable, and if it be intended to puddle afterward, this preliminary melting is just so much trouble and expense thrown away, for the puddling removes all but the last traces of impurity, while the cupola removes none worth speaking about. As for any special effect of Codorus ore, it is sheer nonsense; you might as well throw your hat and boots into the furnace. We were shown specimens of the iron both before and after fusion. It was claimed that the former contained two per cent. of phosphorus, and the latter none. We subsequently learned that the original pig contained but very little phosphorus, and we take the liberty to doubt the last half of the statement, especially as there is no good reason why the phosphorus should be removed to any practical extent, and many why it should not. We were also shown specimens of steel made by melting up Bessemer ingots containing phosphorus. As these specimens showed no cold shortness, we were expected to infer that the phosphorus had been removed by the agency of the Codorus ore. Why! the whole theory and practice of puddling consists in the fact that puddling removes all impurities, phosphorus included; and with what kind of logic can anybody maintain that this adventitious substance produces an effect which is sure to take place, whether it is present or not? We have all heard the story of the fellow who attributed his "illness" not to the whisky, but "the d—d nutmeg that was in it."

The first method then consists in melting pig-iron in the cupola furnace with the ore, running the metal into second fusion pigs, and making from these a puddled steel, in a reverberatory furnace in the ordinary way. The second method consists in omitting the cupola altogether and charging the original pigs with twenty per cent. of Codorus ore directly into the puddling furnace, and working the charge in the ordinary manner for puddling steel. Now what is puddled steel? Cast-iron is converted into wrought-iron by the oxydation of its impurities. This oxydation commences as soon as the charge begins to melt. The hearth of the furnace is lined with iron ore (oxide of iron,) which readily yields up its oxygen to the impurities. There is also admitted with the blast a large quantity of atmospheric oxygen, which assists the conversion. As the iron becomes purer, it becomes less fusible and the heat must be raised in order to keep it fluid. At length a stage is reached when it is no longer possible to maintain fluidity, and the iron at length separates from the slag in a manner strongly suggestive of the appearance of butter separating from the buttermilk in the churn. This solidification of the iron is called "coming to nature." It is evident that this change can be accelerated or retarded by varying the heat of the furnace. Increased heat will retard it, and diminished heat accelerate it. The longer the iron is kept fluid and subjected to the oxydizing flame, the purer it will be. But if it come to nature earlier, it will contain some of its original carbon and have the chemical constitution of steel. Puddled steel, then, is made by reducing the temperature of the blast, in order to bring the iron to nature before the carbon is exhausted. It is also essential to stir the metal under the slag, in order to prevent the too rapid oxydation of the iron, and consequent loss. It is also necessary to work the latter part of the heat with a reducing flame; i. e., a flame containing little or no free oxygen, and for the same reason as the preceding.

Now this is the method followed at the Codorus Works. It is the method followed wherever puddled steel is made, so far as I am aware, without exception. The product yielded at York is a fair article of puddled steel apparently, no better and no worse than is made elsewhere at a dozen different establishments throughout the country. But what is the effect of codorus ore on this process? It simply melts and forms an abundant slag on the surface of the metal, giving off a little oxygen and forming a silicate of the protoxide of iron. In making puddled steel it is best to keep a heavy slag on, and this is usually done by throwing in hammer slag or forge-cinder, which has the same constitution as codorus ore almost to exactitude. In a word, the only function it performs is to act as a liquid covering to the metal, preventing a too rapid oxydation by the blast, and this is precisely the same office as is performed by forge-cinder. It is, of course, claimed that there is a mysterious action of the ore upon the impurities of the iron, and the gentlemanly inventor informed us that there was an "allotropic state" (!) of the silica by virtue of which it drew out all of the impurities. This cabalistic word did not annihilate us, and we were by no means satisfied with an appeal to mysteries. The alleged virtues are not exhibited in the metal itself, which, as before stated, is an ordinary puddled steel. There is no reason whatever to suppose that the codorus ore has any more necessary relation to it than the sign-board over the gate. Just as good an article is made by the same process without the ore at numerous establishments, and we are able to mention several where the ore has been tried without any beneficial results, as good a steel being yielded without it as with it, and some say a better article, e. g. the Bethlehem Iron Works, the Abbot Iron Works, the Bailey Nail Works and the Anderson Steel Works.

THE VALUE OF PUDDLED STEEL.

I do not mean to say that the metal made at York is a worthless, or even an inferior article, when compared with similar metals; but compared with a cast-steel it is very inferior. Of all steels, I hold the puddled variety to be the poorest. It has all the defects of both cast-steel and wrought-iron, with very few of the virtues of either. It is treacherous and deceptive, failing most when promising most—is never homogeneous and never uniform. When subjected to crucial tests it shows alternate hard and soft spots, and any one who is thoroughly familiarized by long and careful observation with the puddling process, will see that it must inevitably be so. Its chief value is for melting and conversion into crucible cast-steel, and I am happy to state that most of it is disposed of in that manner. It is necessary, too, to caution the inexperienced against attaching much credit to hand specimens of steel, whether cast or puddled. It exhibits many anomalies; e. g., it will bend double cold and endure every possible proof, and yet, if improperly made or treated, will snap like glass. I have known a sheet of boiler-steel folded double and quarte, and yet that very sheet had cracked through and through in riveting for no conceivable cause. This has happened repeatedly. The only true test of steel is long experience in its practical use. No ordinary shop or anvil testing can be equivalent to the wear in a railway track or machinery, and no steel can be warranted with any pretense of security until it has been subjected to protracted practical service. But of all steels the puddled variety has failed most disastrously from time immemorial. It has been repeatedly manufactured in many places, but has invariably been discontinued. Neither steel-makers nor steel-users have any confidence in it except in very few and very special cases; and I speak the minds of four experienced investigators when I assert that there is not a shadow of reason to believe that the York steel will prove any better. The ore is sold at the mine at $6 per ton! The opinions of the distinguished metallurgists with whom I have the honor to be traveling, is, that its chief value consists in helping "hold the world together." We shall next visit the Pennsylvania Steel Works at Harrisburg, and the great Cambria Iron and Steel Works at Johnstown.

Life Insurance Policies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I am an old and constant reader of the TIMES, I desire the liberty to express my thanks for the stand you take in regard to life insurance. The views you take in regard to companies contesting claims after death, I'm sure many humble readers of your valuable paper will feel heart-felt gratitude for all the just articles and reviews written on that subject. I am one of a large number holding insurance policies for several years, and have taken a fair and honorable course in effecting insurance, and it is a great source of comfort and gratification to know that I secure the amount of policy to my heir or heirs. But I am troubled of late with doubts in regard to payment of policies, in view of the many cases of litigation. I think common sense and justice demand that all cases should be settled before death. I'm sure the public, as you say, demand this, and will accomplish it, and very soon, I trust.

Yours respectfully, E. M. WOOD.

COXSACKIE, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1870.

"Scandal Among the New-Jersey Politicians"—Letter from Ex-Judge Ryerson.

NEWTON, N. J., Friday, Sept. 30, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in your paper of today an article by one of your reporters, with the above heading, which does me injustice, and I ask you to insert this correction. So far as concerns me the facts are these: Last Sunday forenoon Mr. PHILIP RAFFERTY, Democratic candidate for Congress, drove into this town with carriage and horses and colored driver, having some females of his family with him; went to our principal hotel, remained till late in the afternoon, and then returned. While at the hotel he was in consultation with a number of his political friends, and, as I have been informed, seventeen bottles of wine were consumed at his expense. I heard it spoken of that day, and it excited a great deal of remark. On my way to take the next morning's train, one of our leading citizens gave me the full particulars, including the names of the Democrats who were at the hotel with him. On the car I met a reporter of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, and with paper and pencil furnished by him wrote a brief account of it, which I asked him to have inserted in his paper, and also requested him to get the Newark *Courier* to notice it, but wrote nothing for that paper.

The article in the *Courier*, of which your reporter speaks, is entirely different from what I wrote, or said; what the reporter may have said to the editor of the *Courier* I do not know, nor whether it would justify the *Courier's* article. I did not write, say, or insinuate, that the females were of "questionable character," or that he was "driving a four-in-hand," nor that he "dashed through the principal streets;" said nothing about "a gorgeous equipage, decked out with colored footmen in livery, &c., and gotten up wholly regardless of expense," nor about "bacchanalian orgies;" wine, and other embellishments were none of mine. What I wrote the paper will speak for itself. I know not who has the manuscript, and accept the full responsibility, whoever may have it; and sure I am that nothing said by me to the reporter justifies the *Courier's* article.

I thought, and all good citizens will think, that one who aspires to make laws for the whole American people ought not thus to violate the laws of his own State, and seek to promote his election by publicly outraging the feelings of our people, who love and cherish the Sabbath. Thinking that such conduct ought to be known to the voters of our district, I wrote and said to the reporter what I did, and under like circumstances would not hesitate to do it again. If your reporter has been correctly informed as to Mr. RAFFERTY's threats of indictment for libel, employing counsel, &c., &c., such threats have no terrors for me—none whatever.

MARTIN RYERSON.

CURRENT NOTES.

Indians are employed quite successfully as hop-pickers in Sauk and Juneau Counties, Wisconsin.

The Convention of eclectic physicians, recently held at Chicago, was opened with a poem entitled "The Doctor's Dream."

There was a doll baby's wedding at Edgefield, Tenn., the other day. Several hundred little girls were present.

The new system, which provides for the payment of fifty cents a day to jurors, is working like a charm in Missouri.

A suit involving the sum of $3 50, the price of a pair of unmentionables, has just been decided at Elgin, Ill. The plaintiff suffers a loss of $100, and the county from $50 to $75.

Two prominent legal gentlemen of Ohio were recently mistaken for gypsies while camping out in the woods near Lawrenceville, and a squad of Police sent to arrest them.

Mr. and Mrs. BARTLEY, of Plainwell, Mich., celebrated their wooden wedding last week at a saw-mill, where they adjourned for the purpose of receiving the logs and planks offered as presents.

A Santa Fé editor, in giving an account of his fight with Gen. HEATH, says, "Having nothing to defend myself with, we made the best possible time—and our friends say it was good—to our office."

The Farmers' Club, of St. Louis, having finished the discussion of prize fighting, is now about to enter upon a temperance revival, which is meant to surpass anything of the kind ever attempted in this country.

The people of West Troy have contrived to find another scandal. The adopted son of a wealthy gentleman of that sensational city has gone to California, as report says, "to escape the bullets of an angry father and indignant brother of a charming young lady."

The library buildings of the Detroit, Mich., Mechanics' Society are worth $50,000. The list of membership contains only 191 names. The initiation fee is $5, and the annual dues $1. The property was donated to the Society in 1836 by the Common Council.

An old lady of Connecticut, who lost her purse a short time since at New-Haven, declared on its being restored to her, that she would not attempt to interfere with the reward which was stored up in Heaven for the finder, by offering him money. A considerate person that.

A certain Dr. REED, of Philadelphia, has succeeded in bringing himself into trouble by a love for performing unlawful surgical operations. His victim, a young girl of eighteen, has caused his arrest, and the case seems so clear that it is likely to go hard with him.

Mrs. ALICE L. AGNEW, a resident of Sacramento, Cal., has applied for a divorce from her husband on the grounds that he has been uselessly squandering his means ever since their marriage, and had permitted her to return to the roof of her father without offering the slightest opposition.

A young man, who was suspected of murder, was tried and acquitted at Fremont, Iowa, the other day. Before the trial it was as much as the officers could do to prevent the people from lynching him; but after the speech of the counsel there was an entire change of feeling. The cries of execration gave place to deafening cheers, in the course of which the liberated man was carried off in triumph by the very men who had threatened to murder him two hours previously.

A man named HENRY CHILDLESS married a woman named HAMPTON, at New-Albany, Ind., four years ago. In the beginning of July last he was called away suddenly to attend the sick bed of a relative. He was to have remained only six weeks. Last week he returned to find his wife married to another man. She declined to hold communication with him, as he had broken his word, and the new husband encouraged her in the resolution by throwing the poor wifeless CHILDLESS out of doors. Indiana is really a wonderful State.

Our old friend, the "wild man of the woods," has made his way to California. When last heard of a number of daring spirits were endeavoring to capture him, but had not succeeded up to the time the mail left. He was seen in one of the caves near Mount Diablo, and showed a set of pearly teeth to the hunters who approached him. It is wonderful how quickly this extraordinary person changes his appearance as well as his location. It is only a few weeks since he paid a visit to our own State, but on that occasion he frothed from the mouth so badly that the teeth were not noticed.

The women of Leavenworth, Kansas, appear to know how to settle their own little grievances without the interference of big brothers. A divorced woman, whose affections had been tampered with by one of the leading business men of that city, entered his room, pistol in hand, the other night, and would have shot him only for a presence of mind on his part which enabled him to throw up her hand and clutch her by the throat. A neighbor soon after appeared on the scene and separated them.

The poor misguided barbarians from the Flowery Land are beginning to show their treachery toward their employers in a way that is not calculated to improve the feeling with which they have of late been regarded in California. AH QUONG, a young Mongolian, employed at the powder-mill of a Mr. BOYD, in San Francisco, recently struck the latter ten times with a hatchet from behind, left him, as he thought, for dead, and then ran away. Mr. BOYD, who had not died when last heard from, was at a loss to know what he had done to excite the hatred of the would-be assassin.

The World and the Erie Bill.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Sept. 29.

There is rarely a spectacle in politics more humiliating and degrading than that which the New-York *World* now presents in its toadying and sycophantic submission to the Tammany Ring. The utterly abject character of this parasitical and groveling servility is fairly measured only in its contrast to the acrimony and bitterness of the antagonism last Spring. In every licking act of this fawning, the *World* eats its own words. Never was there more gross self-stultification. When the *World* now indorses the Ring and its acts, the public will not forget that but a few months since it was vehemently and passionately denouncing the Ring managers as the vilest thieves and plunderers.

Not the least noticeable among these acts of self-degradation is the defense which the *World* now brings to the Erie Director's bill. A few months ago it had not language severe and caustic enough to characterize this act. It stigmatized it as infamous. It condemned Gov. HOFFMAN for signing it. It called upon Gov. HOFFMAN to aid in its repeal. And now this same virtuous sheet has the hardihood not only to palliate and vindicate the act of Gov. HOFFMAN, but to defend the very measure which it so unqualifiedly denounced. Surely we may say, in the strong language of MACAULAY: "We are surrounded by foreheads of bronze, hearts like the nether millstone and tongues set on fire of hell!"

And what is the defense which the *World* sets up? Simply a pretense that "the principle of the act is embodied in the Federal Constitution;" that one-third of the United States Senators go out every two years; that the Judges of our Supreme Court are classified in the same way. Now this begs the whole question. The wisdom and propriety of a classification of railroad directors are not in issue at all. If the notorious bill had provided that the directors of the Erie Road should be classified so that their terms would expire at different times, and that the stockholders should proceed to elect accordingly, it might or might not have been wise. But that is precisely what it did not provide. It provided, on the contrary, that certain directors already chosen (by fair means or foul) for six years should serve for five. The stockholders had nothing to do with it. They were allowed no voice. Their property was ruthlessly taken out of their hands and turned over to usurpers.

Of course, it is needless to state that there is no such "principle" in the Federal or State Constitution. If the *World* had imagined an act declaring that JOHN T. HOFFMAN, having been elected Governor for two years—much in the same way as the Erie directors were elected—should serve for ten, it would have presented a true parallel. The analogy which it does draw is utterly irrelevant, because the election of Senators and Judges was provided before the classification. The only "principle" of the Erie bill is that of taking the property of the stockholders and turning it over to a set of miscreants for a prolonged term of years. We shall not discredit the intelligence of the *World* by assuming that it has deceived itself. It certainly deceives nobody else by such transparent and absurd reasoning.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Stabbing—Highway Robbery on Mercer-street by Daylight—One Wife Too Many—Too Much of a Soporific—Arrested for Debt.

On Saturday evening Mr. JOHN NORBACK, of No. 238 West Forty-first-street, went into a saloon in Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, and while seated at a table was annoyed by a young woman whom he ordered away. EDWARD CARROLL, of No. 218 West Twenty-third-street, who also was in the saloon somewhat under the influence of liquor, demanded to know why he acted in that manner, and at once stabbed NORBACK in the face, cutting a gash from the right eye down to the lower part of the nose—a ghastly wound. The assailant was arrested by Officer McCONNELL, of the Twentieth Precinct, and yesterday was committed by Justice COX, in default of $2,000 bail.

ROBERT O. HOLTEMAN, of the Custom-house, Fourth Division, was passing along Mercer-street on Saturday afternoon. When near Amity-street THOMAS MOTT snatched HOLTEMAN's gold watch and chain, valued at $200, from his pocket, and ran away with it. He was followed, and the alarm given, when the thief dropped the watch. In Fourth-street, near Lafayette-place, he was caught by Officer VAN DUSEN, of the Broadway squad. At the Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice COX committed the accused in default of $5,000 bail.

RUDOLPH BERGMAN, of No. 606 Sixth-avenue, was yesterday committed by Alderman COMAN to the Tombs, to answer a charge of bigamy. MARY DUFFY, of No. 113 Baxter-street, charges the accused with having married her on Sept. 26, 1870, he at the same time having a wife, formerly known as CHRISTINA WAGMANN, living at No. 606 Sixth-avenue.

DANIEL FOX, of No. 108 Crosby-street, was yesterday committed to the Tombs by Alderman COMAN for having on Saturday evening stolen a silver watch and chain from the vest-pocket of DAVID KRONGALD, while the latter was standing at the corner of Division and Forsyth streets.

A German photographer, named KRONE, was, yesterday morning, found dead in bed at No. 51 Franklin-street. He was employed in BOGARDUS' establishment, on Broadway.

On Saturday evening, Mrs. PERCY HILL, a widow, aged twenty-five years, was found insensible in her apartments, No. 460 Seventh-avenue, and died soon after. She had long been subject to fits, and was in the habit of taking chloroform every night to induce sleep. It is conjectured that on this occasion she inhaled too much of the soporific. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest.

Deputy Coroner WM. SHINE, yesterday, made a post-mortem examination of the body of WALTER JOHNSON, the colored man who was shot on Friday night by JOHN THOMAS, in front of No. 511 Broome-street. It was ascertained that the ball had entered the left breast, passed through the heart and liver, and lodged against the spine. The investigation will be held on Wednesday.

CHARLES MOORE was, yesterday, committed by Justice SCOTT, for having broken into the cellar of HARRY GOLSCH, at No. 100 Forsyth-street. Before the thief could steal anything he was discovered and arrested.

G. W. SHAW was committed by Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, for having run up a bill of $68 at the St. James Hotel, without having any money to pay it, in violation of the Hotel law.

A large trunk, containing ladies' wearing apparel, was found yesterday morning on the sidewalk in front of No. 422 East Fifteenth-street, and was taken to the East Twenty-second-street Police Station.

CHARLES MOORE, a resident of Hudson City, was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, charged with breaking into the premises of HANS GOTTSCH, No. 100 Forsyth-street, the previous night, and attempting to steal $800 worth of property. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

WORKING MEN ORGANIZING.

Meeting of the French International Association—Interesting Addresses—Suggestions for Combined Action.

There was a large and important meeting of the French International Association held at No. 100 Prince-street yesterday morning. A letter, received from Mons. EUGENE DUPONT, the Secretary of the French section in London, was read. The writer asks the New-York Society to affiliate with the general association of working men throughout Europe, and expresses an unfavorable opinion of the present republican Government of France as despotic and injurious to the working classes. The New-York Association was asked to indorse this opinion, but the meeting, deeming it unofficial, refused to indorse it.

Two delegates from the New-York German International Association were introduced to the meeting. They also asked for affiliation, and offered suggestions for the formation of a grand working men's political party, which should hold the balance of power between the present parties, and be able to demand and enforce a recognition of the rights of working men in the State and national legislation. Their remarks were received with great applause.

Mr. OSBORNE WARD, of Pennsylvania, who has been traveling in Europe for some years, gave a very interesting review of the condition of the Working Men's International Association in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Spain. In Austria it is so powerful that it could at any moment overturn the Government. But it keeps it with an iron hand, and from time to time exacts those reforms which have surprised the Austrians themselves not less than the rest of Europe. In Italy it is also in a magnificent state of activity, and in England it is silently but steadily introducing democratic-republican principles into every branch of local, municipal or national government. He found that in Germany, as elsewhere on the Continent, the working classes are set against wars, and that they will soon take the question of peace or war in Europe out of the hands of Kings and Emperors and decide it for themselves. He suggested that trades-unions, founded on nationalities, should be organized here, and that they should meet annually in a Congress, where nationality should be made subservient to the interests of the working people, and that this general association should become a branch or section of the International Working Men's Association. Thus only in time will they be able to protect themselves from the one-sided legislation that is now so common in Europe and America.

These remarks were received with unbounded enthusiasm and applause, and after considerable discussion upon the various suggestions offered, a Central Committee was appointed to confer with other and similar organizations of working men with a view to carrying them out, and to arrange for a mass-meeting at an early day. The meeting then adjourned.

Alleged Embezzlement by a Book-Keeper.

JOHN STILLSON, aged twenty-six, of No. 120 East One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, was, yesterday, arrested by Officer McGANN, of the First Precinct, on the complaint of his employers, Messrs. CONNOR, WHITE & BLAGDEN, of No. 80 William-street. The accused was taken before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs Police Court, where the complainants charged that STILLSON, who has been in their employ as bookkeeper for several years, had, at various times within the past two years, appropriated sums belonging to them, amounting in the aggregate to over $16,000. As the complainants had not their books with them and could not specify particular amounts, the accused was committed to await an examination on Monday, Oct. 10.

Serious Charge Against two Policemen.

Yesterday morning Mr. J. CHURCHILL, of No. 6 Madison-street, appeared at the Essex Market Police Court, before Judge SCOTT, and made application for a warrant for the arrest of Officers MOYLAN and GREENE, of the Seventh Precinct, on a charge of attempting to blackmail him, and on his refusal to comply with their demands, threatening his life. From his statement it appeared that for some time past he has been subjected to continued insults and annoyance at the hands of the accused for not giving them money on loan, and that yesterday morning, while he was standing near his residence, they approached him, and GREENE, using an expressive epithet, said he would kill him at the first opportunity. Judge COX denied the application on the plea that no warrants were issued on Sunday, and advised him to proceed to head-quarters this forenoon and lay the matter before the Police authorities.

The Horse Market.

Trade in all classes of horses is dull in Twenty-fourth-street. Many causes combine to make it so, among which are, the exodus to the State Fair, the coming race-meeting at Jerome Park, and the large auction of thorough-bred horses advertised for the 12th inst. T. Z. WHITSON & SONS report trade fair in heavy draught horses. They sold during the past week twenty head at from $200 to $350 per head. M. S. CURRY reports trade dull. He has just arrived from Ohio with eleven head of choice harness horses, prize takers, recommended as fine steppers and speedy. COMAN & FITCH report trade moderate. They have just sold one pair of black harness horses, sixteen hands high, for $2,000; one pair of bay horses, 15½ hands high, for $1,250; four single-harness horses at from $400 to $700 per head, and two pair of exchange horses at from $400 to $500 per pair; they have on sale twenty-five head. C. F. HILL reports trade slow in fast trotters. He sold yesterday one Hambletonian horse, young and speedy, for $800, age 6, off. time 2:45; has on sale five head. A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Bull's Head Stable, reports trade moderate for heavy draught horses. He has just received thirty head of Lower Canada horses, and has on sale a large number of State horses; prices according to grades, $125, $200, $250 and $400 per head.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—The Court opens at 10 o'clock.

A day calendar of twenty-one cases has been made out from the General Circuit Calendar, but at a late hour on Saturday last it was announced by the Clerk that the Oyer and Terminer only would be held today.

CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6782—Central City Ins. Co. vs. The Florida R. R. Co.
2841¼—Veterlein vs. Cullman.
1680—Field vs. Devlin.
630¼—Fisk vs. Strasburger.
1876—Hill vs. Mackenzie.
5584—Lyons vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
806—Herschfeld vs. Levy.
62—McMahon vs. Mutual Benefit Ins. Co.
454—Hand vs. Williamsburg Fire Ins. Co.
2041¼—Moody vs. Osgood.
1606—Chambers vs. Baldwin.
43¼—Lindsley, &c., vs. European Petroleum Co.
162—Mencker vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
1468—Stohker vs. Shoyer.
6128¼—Wotherspoon vs. De Wolf.
6662—Smith, Jr., vs. Goodale.
1264¼—Arctic Life Ins. Co. vs. Austin.
1468—Shuster vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1094—Nat. Bk. of N. Am. vs. Pinestar et al.
1852—Carter vs. Joy.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
1—Ortel vs. Wood, Jr.
2—Baldwin vs. Simonet.
3—Chapin vs. Fent.
4—Bond vs. Smith.
5—Palmer vs. Richmond Iron Mining Co.
6—Heinemann vs. Spencer.
6¼—Shanahan vs. Bowen.
7—O'Rourke vs. Bidwell.
8—Northouse vs. Eppinger.
9—Lester vs. Cohen.
10—Sender vs. Mead.
11—Holyoke vs. Adams.
12—Fuller vs. Mullin.
13—Burns vs. Wood.
14—Smith vs. Reynolds.
15—Foy vs. Waterhouse.
16—The East New-York and Jamaica Railroad vs. Elmore.
17—The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co. vs. the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Co.
18—Paige vs. Frost.
19—Alexander vs. Barnard.
20—Badger vs. Lee.
21—Same vs. same.
22—O'Rourke vs. Bidwell.
23—Fassin vs. Browning.
24—Guitayle vs. Wilson, Jr.
25—Mcclure vs. Wilson, Jr.
26—King vs. Wilson, Jr.
27—Wagner vs. Wilson, Jr.
28—Waldrul vs. O'Brien.
29—Murray vs. Wilson.
30—Percy vs. Wood.
31—Kuglin vs. Alcott.

Issue of Law and Fact.

No. 44—Boyle v. Manice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Preferred causes only on the first Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, McCunn and Jones, JJ.

Nos.
1—Townshend vs. Gould.
2—Freidman vs. Duros.
3—Wessman vs. Bred.
4—Mayer vs. Hartman.
5—Berner vs. Mittnacht.
6—Cohen vs. Kelly.
7—East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Co. vs. Elmore.
8—Hawkins vs. Palmer.
9—Cammeyer vs. Hamilton.
10—Neff vs. Friedman.
11—Phelps vs. Swan.
12—Phillips vs. Goodwin.
13—Townsend vs. Gould.
14—Hatch vs. Fogarty.
15—O'Connor vs. Cummings.
16—Ward vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Co.
17—Knowlton vs. Providence and New-York Steamship Co.
18—Schroff vs. Bower.
19—Priest vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
20—Dennis vs. Coman.
21—Mierson vs. Hope.
22—Puckhaber vs. White.
23—The Brooklyn Oil Refinery vs. Brown.
24—Heins vs. Peine.
25—Thomas vs. Payne.
26—Brier vs. Beekman.
27—Thomas vs. Payne.
28—Mitchell vs. Brunning.
29—Sherwood vs. Wilson.
30—Cunningham vs. McConger.
31—Fisher vs. Luling.
32—The Sixth-avenue Railroad Co. vs. Colt.
33—Nimmons vs. Tappan.
34—Young vs. White.
35—Finnin vs. Malloy.
36—Rhodes vs. Dymock.
37—O'Hara vs. Leahy.
38—Moneypenny vs. Jackson.
39—Bonnell vs. Williams.
40—Napier vs. Porter.
41—Meyer vs. Hartman.
42—Dickson vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.
43—Marsh vs. Ellsworth.
44—Campbell vs. Waterman.
45—Nimmons vs. Hennon.
46—Martin vs. Farnsworth.
47—Dodge vs. Clyde.
48—Meyers vs. Gwyer.
49—Samuels vs. McDonald.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, Ch. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2—Steinburgh vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
5—Latta vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
7—Hope Mutual L. I. Co. vs. Baldwin.
9—Clark vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
12—Thorn vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
21—Upton vs. Lynch.
22—Sturgis vs. N. J. Steam Navigation Co.
27—Schweiger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
26—Hope Mutual L. I. Co. vs. Soulter.
27—Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
35—Albertis vs. Allerton.
36—Green vs. Hughes.
52—Colt vs. Brunsdorf, &c.
70—Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
77—Yonkers and New-York Fire Ins. Co. vs. Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
4—Pinckney vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
6—Brady vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
16—Pinckney vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
24—Atwood vs. Lynch.
26—Back vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
28—Simon vs. Moses.
30—Skeats vs. De Grand.
36—Topping vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
44—Fox vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
46—Kiernan vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
48—Braun vs. Kelly.
50—Shapter vs. Doherty.
52—Albertis vs. Allerton.
54—Harbury vs. Hagarmann.
56—Baird vs. Satterlee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1—People, &c., State N. Y. vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
2—Solomon vs. Brown.
3—Philips vs. Howes.
4—Gregory vs. Gregory.
5—Muller vs. Earle.
6—Kranshaw vs. Wolff.
7—Balliet vs. Wilson.
8—Tallmadge vs. Freeman.
9—Tompkins vs. Stryker.
10—Daniel vs. Buttenberg.
11—Linn vs. Fuller.
12—Heath vs. Erie Railroad Co.
13—Fowler vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
14—Moore vs. Hillyers.
15—Donnell vs. Donnell.
16—Gans vs. Ridgely.
17—Hovey vs. (No. 1) Rubber Tip Pencil Co.
18—Hovey vs. (No. 2) Rubber Tip Pencil Co.
19—Blake vs. Andrews.
20—Brome vs. N. E. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
21—Squier vs. Raphaelsky.
22—Duff vs. King.
23—Cory vs. Long.
24—Phillips vs. Nash.
25—Townsend vs. Ogden.
26—Platt vs. Richmond.
27—Kelly vs. Long.
28—Deys vs. Peltner.
29—Wrightson vs. Dodge.
30—Smith vs. Frost.
31—Jennings vs. Salter.
32—Morgan vs. Danielson.
33—Monquinn vs. Ferris.
34—Martin and wife vs. Martin.
35—Scott vs. Garner.
36—Bailey vs. O'Mahoney.
37—Hull vs. Trask.
38—Blum vs. United States Express Co.
39—Courtney vs. Blossom.
40—Stuyvesant vs. Gessler.
41—Schreyer vs. Fischer.
42—Miller vs. Payson.
43—Coughlin vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
44—Hoffman vs. Cummings.
45—Newton vs. Riggs.
46—Allen vs. Coulter.
47—Coughlin vs. Barry.
48—Bouton vs. Bogart.
49—Andrews vs. Cassidy.
50—Jackson vs. Jenkins.
51—Schelter vs. Smith.
52—Archer Life Ins. Co. vs. Chadbourne.
53—Bouton vs. Bogart.
54—Hunt vs. Nussbaum.
55—Bruce vs. The Manhattan Manuf'g and Fertilizing Co.
56—Chamberlin vs. Gregory.
57—Bryce vs. Lorillard Insurance Co.
58—Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co. vs. Power.
59—Smith vs. Delap.
60—Ritter vs. Krikler.
61—Crook vs. Starkweather.
62—Fassin vs. Browning.
63—Ritter vs. Phillips.
64—Wright vs. Ripley.
65—Stidham vs. Sanford.
66—Robinson vs. Robinson.
67—Greene vs. Rice.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Loew and Larremore, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Appeals from Judgments of Special Term.

Nos.
1—Beatson vs. Poillon.
2—Hasman vs. Hoboken Land Company.
3—Barr vs. Youngs.
4—Rynders vs. Crane.
5—Freilson vs. Mathews.
6—Fridenberg vs. Fridenberg.
7—Central National Bank vs. Wood.
8—Same vs. same.
9—Lewis et al. vs. Wood.
10—Duncan vs. Baile.
11—Newdecker vs. Kohlberg.
12—Lienau vs. Dinsmore.
13—Turner vs. Taylor.
14—Barnard vs. Cobb.
15—Keifer vs. Thomas.
16—Ham vs. Elsworth.
17—Wilkesbarre C. & I. Company vs. Lash.
18—Gilman vs. Spratt.
19—Schneider vs. Hobein.
20—O'Donnell vs. Harmon.
21—Rudolphy vs. Fuchs.
22—Ryan vs. Bryon.
23—Heiden vs. Butt.
24—Earle vs. Cohen.
25—Utassy vs. Maier.
26—Crowe vs. Horrigan.
27—Budd vs. Hooks.
28—Schlichter vs. Morten.

Appeals from Marine and District Courts.

Nos.
34—Mortin vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
35—Foster vs. 42d-st. and Grand-st. F. R. R.
36—Shindler vs. Norwood.
37—Dierwell vs. Hyams.
38—Rooney vs. McGay.
39—Reckenberg vs. Stalines.
40—Steben vs. Moss.
41—Haggetts vs. Cockeroft.
42—Lynch, late Sheriff, vs. Meyers.
43—Prince vs. Bette.
44—Murra vs. Waller.
45—Pond vs. Clark.
46—Elsner vs. Keller.
47—Harrington vs. Huntley.
48—Parish vs. Marston.
49—Same vs. Same.
50—Same vs. Same.
51—Same vs. Same.
52—Feldman vs. Gebhard & Steinberger.
53—Holyoke Warp Mills vs. Victor —.
54—Walton vs. Hagan.
55—Broderick vs. James and James.
56—Klein vs. The Hamburg Am. Pkt. Co.
57—Frank vs. Benner.
58—Frank vs. Bendinger.
59—Goldschmidt vs. Billings.
60—The Com. Ex. Ins. Co. vs. Emmens.
61—Kraushaar vs. Rothschild & Goebel.
62—Bingham vs. Burnett.
63—Sockett vs. Wilson.
64—Skelding vs. The Susquehanna and W. V. R. R. and C. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
31—Blum vs. Hildreth.
41—McCauly vs. Gans.
43—Stern vs. Mosbach.
161—Cary vs. Cary.
162—Siegel vs. Lewis.
163—Scofield vs. Kelly, late Sheriff.
164—Brown vs. Baker.
5—Fowler vs. Browning.
11—Woodruff vs. Camden and Amboy R. R.
22—Hall vs. De Comeau.
34—Hertz, Jr., vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
55—Stevens vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company.
67—Freeman vs. Edwards.
68—Bleeker vs. De Lavalette.
70—Burstenbinder vs. Devein.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., and Loew and Larremore, JJ.

Appeals from Judgments of the Special Term.

Nos.
1—Bentam vs. Poillon.
2—Hasman vs. Hoboken Land Co.
3—Barr vs. Youngs.
4—Rynders vs. Crane, executor, &c.
5—Freilson vs. Mathews.
6—Fridenberg vs. Fridenberg.
7—Central Nat. Bank vs. Wood.
8—Same vs. Same.
9—Lewis vs. Wood.
10—Duncan vs. Baile.
11—Newdecker vs. Kohlberg.
12—Lienau vs. Dinsmore.
13—Turner vs. Taylor.
14—Barnard vs. Kobb.
15—Keifer vs. Thomas.
16—Ham vs. Elsworth.
17—Wilkesbarre C. & I. Co. vs. Lash.
18—Gilman vs. Spratt.
19—Schneider vs. Hobein.
20—O'Donnell vs. Harmon.
21—Rudolphy vs. Fuchs.
22—Ryan vs. Bryon.
23—Heiden vs. Butt.
24—Earle vs. Cohen.
25—Utassy vs. Maier.
26—Crowe vs. Horrigan.
27—Budd vs. Hooks.
28—Schlichter vs. Morten.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
673—Underhill vs. Cleveland.
694—Same vs. Same.
1003—Curry vs. Nicolson Pavement Co.
1562—Morris vs. Fogg.
1546—Patterson vs. Beebe.
1664—Duryea vs. Kline.
1666—Connor vs. Ormsby.
2067—Berry vs. Minturn.
1976—Berkowitz vs. Croll.
2012—Schele vs. Hupfeld.
2015—Frank vs. Gallagher.
2023—Ballenberg vs. Jones.
2024—Janson vs. McColough Lead Co.
2034—Fitchen vs. Groeger.
2040—Byrnd vs. West Side Elevated Railway Co.
2060—Shaw vs. Brett.
2114—Trippe vs. Brown.
2117—Cassidy vs. Harmon.

Part II.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens [illegible]—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2063—Guggenheimer vs. Sternberg.
2097—Rosenberg vs. Dempsey.
2077—Chambers vs. Lally.
1786—Shovill vs. Healy.
1934—Frank vs. Burns.
2088—Barry vs. Reddan.
2090—Bell vs. Franklin.
2020½—Same vs. Same.
3063—Wohlfarth vs. Lorillard.
2055—Hilton vs. Cohn.
2059—O'Donohue vs. Gessler.
2060—Montross vs. Walworth.
2064—Dietrich vs. Blanquier.
3065—Plummer vs. Brewster.
3067—Same vs. Same.
3062—Same vs. Same.
3064—Same vs. Same.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

1—Winkler vs. The City of Brooklyn.
2—Bowen vs. Douglass.
3—Winter vs. Willard.
4—Alderman vs. Martinez et al.
5—Dougherty vs. Davis.
6—Taylor vs. Dixon.
7—Moran vs. Fourth-avenue Commissioners.
8—Dardo vs. Dale.
9—Sellock vs. Satterby.
10—Willis vs. Rollin.
11—McCarty vs. Bates.
12—Lynde vs. Ellis.
13—Same vs. Same.
14—Mittnacht vs. Smith.
15—Tremwell vs. Young.
16—Kline vs. Adams.
17—Sinning vs. Read.
18—Ladd vs. Turnbill.
19—Morgan vs. Syme.
20—Queen vs. Power.

THE LAW COURTS FOR OCTOBER.

Today all the City and State Civil Courts will commence business after, as to some of them, a three months' vacation. The calendars of nearly all of them are unusually large. In the Supreme Court Special Term, which is purely a Court of Equity, there are nearly 300 causes, and this although there was a term of the Court in June last, at which time the entire calendar was called through and every party litigant had an opportunity to have his case tried, if he was so disposed. For the first day there is a large number of demurrers to be argued, and also the case of Boyle vs. Manice, which is an issue of law and fact, and has been specially set down for trial on the day of the opening of the Court. Judge Geo. G. Barnard is to hold the term during the month. There is to be no further General Term of the Supreme Court until the first Tuesday of November next, when Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Cardozo will sit for the purpose of hearing appellate cases. Judge Cardozo is assigned to hold Chambers during the month. According to the printed and published assignments of Judges of the Supreme Court for the year 1870, Judge Brady was to hold the Circuit Part I and the Oyer and Terminer for October, and Presiding Justice Ingraham Part II. of the Circuit. For some reason, which is not made public, Judge Brady has declined to hold the Oyer and Terminer, and hence an arrangement has been entered into whereby Presiding Justice Ingraham will hold that Court. A large number of murderers and others, charged with high crimes, are to be tried. The place of Presiding Justice Ingraham in Circuit Part II. is to be occupied by Mr. Justice Sutherland, who last year occupied a seat on the Bench of the Court of Appeals.

Last year there were four Judges of the Supreme Court, six in the Superior Court, three in the Common Pleas, and three in the Marine Court—sixteen in all. We now have five in the Supreme Court, six in the Common Pleas, and six in the Marine Court. The number of Judges in the Superior Court remains the same. In other words, we have an addition to our civil Courts of record of seven Judges with which to commence the October Term, as compared with the same time last year, and yet, strange to say, we have but one additional Court in which the numerous litigants in this great commercial Metropolis can go for the purpose of having their differences settled in pursuance of the law of the State. This additional Court is the Trial Term of the Common Pleas, to be held by Judge Van Brunt. There will be a General Term of the last named Court, held by Chief-Judge Daly, and Judges Lowe and Larremore, for the hearing of appeals from the Special Term and from the Marine and Justices Courts. The calendar of these appellate cases is considerably larger than usual. According to the assignments, Judge Joseph F. Daly is to hold the Trial Term of the Common Pleas Part II., and the Special Term and Chambers is to be presided over by Judge Robinson.

In the Superior Court, Chief-Justice Barbour will hold the Trial Term Part I., and Judge Freedman Part II. The General Term will be held by Judges McCunn, Monell and Spencer, and the Special Term and Chambers by Judge Jones.

The six Judges of the Marine Court are assigned as follows for the month of October: Trial Term, Part I., held by Judge Shea, Part II., by Judge Tracy; Special Term and Chambers, by Judge Curtis; General Term, by Judges Curtis, Shea and Joachimsen. Judges Alker and Gross, it would seem, have nothing to do for the entire month.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 1.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, 81, R. 114½	35 Del. & Hud. Canal. 121
[illegible] U. S. 6s, 81, C. 114½	100 West. Union Tel. 37½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62. 112	100 do. b. c. 37½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64. 111½	200 Pacific M. S. Co. 42½
[illegible]	100 Adams Express. [illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C. [illegible]	200 do. [illegible]
[illegible]	200 do. [illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C. [illegible]	100 do. [illegible]
[illegible]	200 do. [illegible]
[illegible]	100 U. S. Express b. c. [illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. [illegible]	200 do. [illegible]
[illegible]	100 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. [illegible]
20,000 Tenn. 6s, x C. [illegible]	200 Erie Railway. [illegible]
5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. [illegible]	2,000 Reading Railr'd. [illegible]
2,000 Brooklyn 6s, W. Loan. [illegible]	200 do. [illegible]
4,000 Erie 4th M., ex. int. [illegible]	100 Union Pacific R. [illegible]
[illegible]	200 L. S. & M. S. R. [illegible]
[illegible] C. P. R. G. bds. 90½	200 do. [illegible]
5,000 U. Pac. 10s, inc. 74½	100 Panama Railroad. [illegible]
10,000 do. 74	10 do. [illegible]
11,000 Chi. & N. W. C. 91	200 do. [illegible]
9,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 92½	100 Clev. & Pitts R. 107
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 91	300 do. [illegible]
5,000 H. & St. Jos. 8s, County Bds. 106	200 Chic. & N. West. 82½
	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 88½
5,000 M. & E. 1st M. 101½	200 do. [illegible]
3,000 M. & E. 2d M. 96	100 C. C. & Ind. 80
1,000 N. J. Cen. [illegible] 100½	300 do. [illegible]
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C., 2d M. 96	300 N. J. Central. 104½
	100 do. 107½
1,600 M. & St. P. 1st. 94	12 Chic. & R. I. 116½
1,000 Col. C. & Ind. Cen., 1st. x int. 90	5 do. 117
4,000 N. Mo. 1st M. bs. 93	100 Mil. & St. Paul. 60½
5,000 W. U. Tel. 7s, bs. 93	300 D., L. & W. R. R. 104½
50 Bank of America. 140½	60 Chic., Bur. & Quin. 151½
10 Cen. Nat. Bank. 105	100 N. J. Railroad. 114½
10 Fourth Nat'l B'k. 105½	18 Morris & Essex. 89½
30 B'k of Commerce. 122	20 P., F. W. & C. G. bd. 93½
50 Phoenix Bank. 106½	200 Bost., H. & Erie. 5

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, C. 114½	5,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s 97½
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62. 111½	17 Adams Ex. Co. 66½
3,000 do. Small. 111½	200 Pa. Mail S.S.Co. 42½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64. 111½	100 Wes. U. Tel. b.c. 37
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. 110½	300 do. 36½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n. 110½	20,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 87¾
19,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 110½	400 Reading R. 98½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 110½	500 do. 98½
1,200 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 106½	50 do. 98½
27,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 106½	18 L. S. & M. So. R. 93
1,000 Mo. State 6s. 90¼	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 88½
5,000 La. State 6s, n. 66½	600 Chic. & R. I. R. 116½
10,000 Cen. P. Gold Bs. 90¼	100 Del., L. & W. R. 104½
200 U. States Ex. 38½	12 do. 104½
100 do. s60. 38	100 H. & St Jo. R. Pf. 114
38 do. 38	

MONDAY, Oct. 3—A. M.

The 1st of October Schedule of the PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES exhibits the gratifying result of a further reduction in the total, since Sept. 1, of $9,007,498, making the whole reduction, under the Grant Administration, $178,548,507, since March 4, 1868. Of this sum, $121,561,419 has been paid off within the last twelve months. While a portion of this result is to be ascribed to the steady increase in the business of the country, the larger part is due to the economies of expenditure and the reforms in the administration of the Revenues, more especially in the collection of the Spirits, Tobacco and other Internal Taxes. The Surplus Revenues, acquired from all these sources, have been applied to paying off and canceling of $146,799,650 Gold-bearing 5-20 years 6 ₩ cent. Funded Stocks of the United States, thereby reducing the Gold Interest charge upon the Public Debt from $124,394,879 ₩ annum to $115,458,000 ₩ annum, and $31,884,507 to the net reduction of the Circulation and other unfunded obligations of the Government, including $15,204,200 reduction in the Gold Notes outstanding. It is also to be remarked that after $162,003,450 of Gold obligations have thus been paid off, the Treasury remains in the ownership of $82,490,862 in Gold Coin, as against $69,965,761 when President GRANT came into office, and with the prospect of October and November Gold Customs to the extent of at least $30,000,000, as against $23,764,015, the November Gold Interest on 5-20s, soon to become due, and which the Secretary now offers to pay in ad-

closed. It is possible that he may also offer to pay and stop the 6 ₱ cent. Gold Interest on $71,000,000 of Five ₱ Cent. Stock of 1860, due and payable on the First of January next, should the holders be willing to surrender it. We annex a comparative summary of the Public Debt as it was given in charge to the Grand Administration, nineteen months ago, and as it now stands:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

	March 1, 1869.	Oct. 1, 1870.
United States 6 ₱ cent. Gold Interest-bearing Debt	$1,878,987,000	$1,878,987,000
Less purchased and cancelled		149,779,650
Outstanding 6 ₱ cts.	$1,692,987,350	$1,729,208,350
Other gold bonds	106,326,350	106,327,400
Total outstanding	$1,799,313,700	$1,835,535,750
CIRCULATION, CASH ON HAND, &c.	March 4, 1869.	Oct. 1, 1870.
Greenbacks	$356,000,000	$356,000,000
Fractional currency	26,731,847	29,541,154
Gold notes	26,775,000	26,971,300
Texas per cents	40,120,000	40,120,000
Navy pension funds	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past due demands	6,622,484	5,487,097
Accrued interest	8,011,262	43,194,500
In greenbacks	$538,212,599	$515,313,551
Less gold in the Treasury	99,741,291	96,081,693
Total	$438,470,308	$417,231,857
Less notes in the Treasury	16,599,199	23,095,355
Balance outstanding	$417,817,109	$395,767,502
Decrease in outstanding debt		$22,264,607
Increase in funded stocks		36,222,250
Decrease since March 4, 1869		$58,486,857

OUTSTANDING DEBT, AS ABOVE.

Funded	$1,801,135,050
Unfunded	26,702,050
Total Oct. 1, 1870	$1,828,314,650
Total Sept. 1, 1870	1,850,579,507
Decrease of month	$22,264,857

The reduction of nine millions in September would have been larger but for the exceptional Pension expenditures, which will hereafter come in quarterly, in place of half-yearly, in March and September, as heretofore. All the expenditures for the month were audited in full, as below, while a considerable portion of the Customs and Tax receipts were not reported to Washington in season for the monthly Schedule, but will appear in the Quarterly Statement of Revenues and Expenses to be made up in a few weeks. The following are the amounts of payment from the Treasury of the United States in September:

Civil and miscellaneous	$3,879,884
War	4,394,546
Navy	1,318,007
Indian and pensions	5,942,288
Total	$17,534,725
Add difference accrued interest	4,188,224
Reduction of debt	9,607,506
Total out of September revenues	$30,330,457

The October programme of the Treasury for the sale of Gold and purchase of United States 5-20s will probably be communicated through the Agent of the Associated Press in Washington in season to appear on another page of this paper. Whatever the sales of Gold may be, there must be taken into the account as bearing upon the continued scarcity of Gold in Banks and in the open market—first, the option reserved by the Secretary to increase his weekly sales, if circumstances should seem to render it advisable; secondly, the contingency of anticipating $7,022,000 of United States 5 ₱ cents, of 1871, and lastly, the prepayment of November Coupons, and as soon as the books just closed, can be made ready, the Registered Interest due in November. The New-York Banks are now down to $12,272,981 on their Gold averages, with the prospect of continued drights to pay Customs at New-York, averaging about $2,750,000 ₱ week, or $12,500,000 for the twenty-seven business days of the month. At the same time, however, their Greenback average is on the increase, with the chances in their favor that the disbursements of the month from the Treasury will more than equal any early demand for Currency from the South and West. The United States Treasurer is now prepared with his Greenbacks of large denomination from the new plates of 1869, to pay them out in redemption of the 5-20s proposed to be bought up in October, as well as in ordinary disbursements. The three ₱ cent. Greenback Certificates held by the Banks will not be disturbed until November, and then only to the extent of one or two millions, if such amount of new National Bank Circulation should be issued by the Controller of the Currency to the first October, under the recent Currency Act of Congress.

The General Trade of the week past was again active in Imported Merchandise and Domestic Commission Goods. The Customs duties paid on the former amount to three and a quarter millions, implying that about seven millions of Goods have been marketed since our last weekly review. The Export movement of Domestic Produce continues moderate, notwithstanding the free receipts of new Cotton, over twenty thousand bales at this port. The outgo of Specie is now reduced to the Gold and Silver bars and a few parcels of Gold Coin coming in from the Pacific States and Territories. The further reduction of Interest to 2½ ₱ cent. by the Bank of England has induced additional transfers of London Credits to New-York, and within the last few days about a million of dollars was transferred on cable orders, in addition to the ordinary Sixty-days and Short-sight Exchange drawn for the same object of employing the money in this market.

While the Money Market continues easy on demand loan, at 5@6 ₱ cent., and in exceptional cases at 4 ₱ cent., there is still some reluctance at Bank to enter upon time engagements, though fortunately our merchants are not pressing for discounts. Other borrowers on time are willing to pay outside lenders from 7 to the equivalent of 12 ₱ cent. per annum on miscellaneous collateral. Within a few days past, however, we hear that the facilities for borrowing in this way have increased, and the Stock Exchange, if really disposed to active speculation, could no doubt be accommodated at a moderate cost. During the week Gold advanced 1 ₱ cent. on the scarce supply for immediate delivery, and additional to this rise the cost for the use of Gold advanced at one time to the equivalent of 2 ₱ cent. a month, or one-sixteenth ₱ cent. per day. The Public Funds show very slight differences from Saturday week, though closing strong, while with some few exceptions the Railway list is nearly the same.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 1, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency Balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans			$391,616
Decrease in Specie			1,207,743
Increase in other Legal Tenders			1,400,188
Decrease in Deposits			10,023
Decrease in Circulation			44,462
	Oct. 2, '69.	Oct. 1, '70.	Differ'ce.
National Capital	$72,107,207	$75,081,308	$73,021,308
Local Capital	11,162,805	13,152,808	13,120,808
Total	$84,000,212	$88,165,050	$86,168,050
Loans	355,720,649	356,280,031	357,097,017
Gold and Gold Notes	15,902,944	13,272,981	14,070,726
Other Legal Tenders	54,200,000	55,604,000	56,410,000
Deposits	128,116,428	131,055,274	131,046,251
Circulation	34,162,920	33,718,109	33,723,916
In Sub-Treasury	61,860,094	65,416,549	67,623,600

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money security to the previous statement. The banks owe:

	Sept. 24, '70.	Oct. 2, '70.	Oct. 3, '69.
On deposit	$131,055,274	$131,046,251	$128,116,428
Circulation	33,718,109	33,723,916	34,162,920
Total	$164,773,383	$164,770,167	$162,279,348
Specie	65,080,664	66,044,408	64,528,604
They hold:			
In Gold and Ocean-books	94,097,080	94,397,072	70,112,095
Excess	$29,317,416	$30,413,620	$18,164,256
Rate for money	5 ₱ ct.	5 ₱ ct.	10 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,486,870, against the total entries of $8,892,204 same week last year. The export Gross of Domestic Produce amount to $6,864,888, against $8,607,082 same week last year. The export of Specie, $655,256, against $865,156 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,266,018. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 20,240 bales.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Sept. 1, and since, semi-official from the Customhouse, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$28,221,519	August	$30,020,996
February	22,631,626	Sept. 1	7,683,970
March	27,225,105	Sept. 10	4,317,207
April	23,547,224	Sept. 17	4,211,008
May	24,616,020	Sept. 24	5,631,064
June	24,220,244	Oct. 1	7,086,076
July	24,610,218		
Total since Jan. 1			$220,621,207
Against the same date, 1869			242,468,340
Decrease since Jan. 1			$21,847,133

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,608,160	July	$16,717,373
February	11,940,146	August	13,088,520
March	15,942,066	Sept. 7	3,032,827
April	14,457,222	Sept. 14	3,439,000
May	15,116,026	Sept. 21	3,127,327
June	14,998,062	Sept. 28	3,260,150
Total since Jan. 1			$133,547,132
Against same date, 1869			141,891,123
Decrease since Jan. 1			$8,343,991

Gold, Oct. 2, 1870			110 ₱ cent.
Gold, Oct. 3, 1869			130 ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,653,287	August	$10,037,062
February	3,194,256	Sept. 7	1,681,659
March	1,821,101	Sept. 14	1,261,477
April	1,554,488	Sept. 21	816,067
May	4,485,373	Sept. 28	1,445,408
June	4,242,382	Oct. 1	655,256
July	10,022,461		
Total			$48,874,835
Against same date, 1869			52,679,314
Increase since Jan. 1			$3,804,479

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs receipts.		Gold Interest paid.	
January	$14,135,128	January	$17,502,722
February	14,951,235	February	1,700,203
March	13,304,608	March	4,764,518
April	13,198,372	April	236,650
May	11,848,207	May	16,916,162
June	10,268,804	June	2,034,351
July	11,120,760	July	17,301,712
August	12,846,347	August	2,291,733
September	12,268,000	September	3,852,005
Oct. 1	3,266,018	Oct. 1	83,188
Total, 1870	$111,116,483	Total, 1870	$64,777,048
Total, 1869	102,113,182	Total, 1869	61,313,243

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

American Gold	113 @114	110
6s United States, 1881	112½@113⅝	113⅝
Uncollected Scrip	104½@107	104⅝
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	92 @ 92	92
N. Y. City 6s Old Stock	87½@ 87½	87½
N. Y. Gas & Hud. Scrip	106⅝@107	106⅝
Rock Island	92½@ 92½	92½
Lake Shore	97½@ 97½	97½
North-western	97⅝@ 97⅝	97⅝
Reading	91½@ 91½	91½
North-western Preferred	67½@ 67½	67½
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅝@ 42	42
Pacific Mail	81 @ 81⅝	81⅝
St. Paul Common	62⅝@ 62⅝	62⅝
St. Paul Preferred	63⅝@ 63⅝	63⅝
New Tennessee 6s	100⅝@100⅝	100
Toledo and Wabash	32 @ 32	32½
Central Pacific Bonds	81 @ 81⅝	81⅝
Union Pacific Bonds	92 @ 92	92

The sales of Gold ranged 113½@114 ₱ cent. The speculation in the Room not very active. The Cash Gold continues scarce, but the consideration paid for its use was less important than earlier in the week. The Banks lose $1,207,743 on their Gold averages, and gain $1,607,448 in Greenbacks. They decrease their Loans $391,616, and the general line of Deposits is down only $10,023. The Treasury Office, during the week, received $8,222,012 in Gold for Customs and paid out $657,303 on Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The shipments of Specie of all descriptions are $655,256. The rates for Money continue cheap to the Brokers on demand loan, 5@6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, while on time engagements 7 ₱ cent. is charged at Bank to regular dealers, and 1 ₱ cent. and various brokerages, ½@¾ ₱ cent. on the Street. Bills on London, after a large business, at 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 109⅝ short sight, and 10 ₱ cent. for cable transfers for Saturday's mail, were advanced to 109¾@110⅛ for 60 days, and 109⅞@110 short sight.

On the Stock Exchange there was an improved feeling after the holiday of Friday, and there was a better disposition for business in the Public Funds, which advanced ¼@⅜ ₱ cent., and also in Reading, Western Telegraph, Panama, and some of the Western Roads. New-York Central Stock and Scrip were firm, and the Railway Mortgages in good demand. The Central Pacific sold at 80½@80¾ ₱ cent., and the Missouri Pacific, which attract fresh interest from the large traffic of the Road, sold at 90. In the Southern State Bonds the business was moderate. After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 1.

	Thursday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅝	106⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅝	113
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110⅝
American Gold Coin	114⅝	114
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅝	60½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92¼	92
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅝	87½
Reading Railroad	91⅝	91⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅝	116
North-west Common	68⅝	68¼
North-west Preferred	68⅝	68
Pacific Mail Company	49¼	49
St. Paul Preferred	63⅝	63¼
St. Paul Common	62⅝	62⅝
Lake Shore	98	98
Ohio and Mississippi	28	28⅝
New-Jersey Central	107	106⅝
Toledo and Wabash	32⅝	32

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 1.

Gold receipts	$1,078,000 00
Gold payments	1,001,000 00
Gold balance	61,954,494 46
Currency receipts	604,242 21
Currency payments	2,795,059 65
Currency balance	7,564,046 09
Canceled gold notes sent to Washington	998,300 00
Customs	820,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., 1867	114½	5-20 coup., 1868, n. i.	110⅝
6 ₱ ct. coup., 1881	114½	5-20 reg., 1867	110⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	113⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	113	5-20 reg., 1868	110⅝
5-20 reg., 1864	110⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅝	10-40 reg	106⅝
5-20 reg., 1865	110⅝	10-40 coup	106⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	111	6s currency	111
5-20 reg., 1865, n. i.	110⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, x coupon	61⅝	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	104⅝
Tenn. 6s, new bds	61⅝	Ill. Canal bds., 1870	100
Virginia 6s, x coup	61	Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	100
Virginia 6s, new bds	61	Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	100
N. Carolina 6s, old	40	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, new bds	37⅝	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	100
N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax	37	Michigan 6 ₱ ct. '72	100
N. Carolina 10s	30	Michigan 6 ₱ ct. '78	100
S. Car. 6s, new bds	40	Michigan 6 ₱ ct. '83	100
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct	40	Michigan 6 ₱ ct. '90	100
Missouri 6s	85	Michigan 7 ₱ ct. '77	100
Alabama 8s, Ala. n. iss.	50⅝	N. Y. War 5 ₱ ct.	100
Louisiana 6s	70⅝	N. Y. Comp. R'y L'n	107⅝
Louisiana 6s, new bds	69	N. Y. Comp. R'y L'n	107⅝
La. 6s, Levee bds	68	N. Y. Gas, Canal L.	74.107
La. 6s, Penitentiary	68	N. Y. Gas, Canal L.	76.107
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. Gas, Canal L.	77.107
Alabama 8s, new	50	N. Y. Gas, Canal L.	78.107
Ark. 7s, L. & T. R. iss.	61⅝	N. Y. Gas, Canal L.	24.101⅝
Arkansas 6s	61⅝	N. Y. Gas, Canal L.	28.109
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1881	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83	107⅝	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs	79
N. Y. Cent. 6s, '87	99	Gt. West. 1st '93	104
N. Y. Cent. 6s, R. Est	98	Gt. West. 1st, '88	97⅝
N. Y. Cent. 6s, Subscrip.	98	Chicago & Tol. 1st, '82	92⅝
N. Y. Cent. 7s, '76	100	Gal. & Chi. Exc	100
N. Y. Cent. 6s, Conv.	94.103	Galena & Chic. 2d	90
N. Y. Cent. 7s, '76, '78	103	Chic. R. I. & Pac.	87⅝
Erie 1st, Mort. Ext.	90⅝	Chic. R. I. & Pac. 1st	101⅝
Erie 7s, 2d Ind.	75	Morris & Essex 2d	95
Erie 7s, 3d Ind. '77	80	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	84⅝
Erie 7s, 5th Ind. '80	80⅝	N. Y. Central Sec.	97⅝
H. & N. 1 & 2 Inc. '77	50	Pitts. F. W. & C. 1st	101⅝
H. & N. 1st Ext. F.	90.100⅝	Pitts. F. W. & C. 2d	90
H. & N. 7s, 2d, '75	102	Pitts. F. W. & C. 3d	91⅝
Albany & Susq. 1st	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	90
Albany & Susq. 2d	91⅝	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	90
Chi. & N. W. S. F. 1st	110⅝	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	77
Mich. Sc. 7 ₱ c. 2d	94	Chic. & Alton S. F.	102
M. Sc. & N. I. S. F. 7s	95⅝	Chic. & Alton 1st	103
Con. Pac. Bonds	80⅝	Chic. & Alton 2d	90
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	92⅝	Ohio & Miss. Con.	28⅝
Illinois Cent. 10 Bonds	73⅝	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	85
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ c. '79	92	St. L. & Pac. M. G. 1st	70
Alton & T. H. 1st	80	Mil. & Mis. F. 1st 8s	105
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref.	50⅝	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s	105
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Mil. & St. P. 1st	95
Chi. & N. W. sx.	84⅝	Mil. & St. P. 2d	84
Consol. 7 ₱ c. coup.	85⅝	Col. C. & Ind. 1st	84⅝
Hun. R. & Ill. C. G.	85	Col. C. & Ind. 2d	57
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	65⅝	Tol. Peo. & W. R. D.	38
Lack. & West. Bonds	92	Tol. Peo. & W. 2d	50
Del. L. & West 2d	90	Tol. Peo. & W. 3d	27
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	93	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	90
Tol. & Wab. 2d	65⅝	Bos. H. & Erie guar.	80⅝

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	129	Mount. & Manhattan	102
Manhattan	147	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	78
Mechanics'	180	Central National	100
Manufacturers'	125	Fourth National	110
Union	145	Ninth National	120
America	140	Metropolitan Nat.	130
City	120	Dry & Dock East. R.	25
Commerce	147	Det. & Hud. Canal	80
Mechanics' & Traders'	132	Pennsylvania Coal	225
National	112	Maryland Coal Co.	28
Seventh Ward	110⅝	Spring Mt. Coal	25
Commonwealth	101⅝	Canton Co., Baltimore	64
Mercantile	128	Gen. Co. of Maryland	28
American Exchange	118	West. U. Tel.	37⅝
Chatham	170	Quicksilver Mining	5
Hanover	120	Mariposa Mining	10⅝
Trying	120	Mariposa Mining, Pref.	25
Citizens'	112	Mar. Tun. & Portide's	25
East River	110	Boston W. P.	25
Market	130	Adams Ex.	84
Nassau	109	Wells, Fargo Ex. Reg.	74
Shoe and Leather	102	American Ex.	61⅝
Continental	115	United States Ex.	49
St. Nicholas	114	Mer. Union Ex.	48
Importers' & Traders'	154	Pacific Mail	49
Park	130		

Mr. DEWITT C. HAYS having been recently elected President of the Union National Bank, has withdrawn from active business on the Stock Exchange, of which he is one of the oldest members, leaving a special capital with Mr. JACOB HAYS and Mr. S. J. DUBOIS, who continue business at No. 40 Broad-street. See advertisement.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1870.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Comparative statement past three years:

1867-8	$2,328,603 41	Decrease	$183,231 11
1868-9	2,511,834 52		
1869-70	2,954,668 80	Increase	379,538 28
Jan. 20	2,954,668 80		

This is on same length of road.

Road cost over	$18,000,000
Mortgage debt less than	9,000,000

The stock pays 6 ₱ cent. on cost, equivalent to the rate to be double tracked as fast as it can be done, to keep pace with increasing demands upon it.

The road is of many years building, and the usual expectation of the corporators, that it would should command par for its bonds. We offer the remaining $1,000,000 of the issue, bearing 7 ₱ cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, April and October, at 90 and accrued interest.

The Bonds may be regarded as equivalent to the best Railroad security in all respects, and we desire securities about which there is no doubt.

J. S. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.
JOHN J. CISCO, No. 59 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE 7 ₱ CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The small remaining portion of the loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest. These bonds represent double the rate of interest which United States 4-5s pay, while the security is safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	40	Spirits Turp., bbls	324
Beef, tcs., pkgs	88	Tobacco, hds	1,521
Beeswax, pkgs	50	Tobacco, pkgs	728
Broom-corn, bales	264	Cut Hemp, pkgs	20
Cheese, pkgs	1,000	Cotton, bales	20,240
Dried Fruit, pkgs	44	Grease, pkgs	220
Eggs, pkgs	1,000	Hops, bales	20
Flour, bbls	15,324	Lard, pkgs	22
Grain, bush	30,000	Leather, sides	3,770
Corn, bushels	17,000	Butter, pkgs	4,117
Oats, bushels	8,000	Cheese, pkgs	16
Rye, bushels	1,400	Tallow, pkgs	27
Barley, bushels	11,600	Oil-cake, pkgs	207
Peas, bushels	1,500	Potatoes, bbls	30
Grass-seed, bushels	30	Potatoes, bushels	200
Flaxseed, bushels	1,000	Whisky, bbls	22
Malt, bushels	16	Wool, bales	20
Hemp, bales	167	Hides, No	400
Hops, bales	4,276	Molasses, hhds	60
Leather, sides			

The export clearances since our last as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Fire-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer City of Washington, for Liverpool—20 pkgs Provisions, 1,400 lbs Cheese, 527 bales Cotton, 20 bbls Flour, 1,400 bbls Petroleum, 2,000 bushels Apples, 103 pkgs Sewing-machines, 1 case Clothing, 1 boxes Bacon, 20 sacks Meal, 5 bales Hides, 1 bale Fur, 3 cases Fancy Goods.

By the steamer The Queen, for Liverpool—4,219 bales Cotton, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 1,100 bbls. Flour, 25 pkgs. India Rubber, 10 pkgs Sundries, 1 pkg. Specimens, 1 box Specimen Gold, 57 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Minnesota, for Glasgow—21,328 bushels Wheat, 1,227 bbls. Flour, 105 bbls. Apples, 25 bbls. Cheese, 20 cases Machine, 40 bales Cotton, 20 bbls. Fish oil, 100 boxes Haysen, 22 cases Machinery.

By the ship Prince Albert, for Antwerp—2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Sunshine Padre, for Antwerp—201,000 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Ingomar, for Gibraltar—1,800 cases Petroleum, 12 bbls. Flour, 48 bags Coffee, 112 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark American Eagle, for Sarilla—21,000 Staves.

By the bark Protest, for Lisbon—100 bbls. Rosin, 13,000 Staves, 10,000 bushels Wheat.

ASHES.—Pots continue to be inactive at $5@5 75 ₱ 100 lbs. gross. Pearls are about as before.

COFFEE.—A moderate demand has been reported for Rio and Santos at the prices noted here, since our last, 2,150 bags Rio Santos, by the Wanderer, at auction, at 19½@19¾c. ₱ lb. Java, averaging 347, sold, recently, at private sale, 2,000 bags Java, by the Wanderer, at auction, 2,000 bags Rio, by the same, at private sale, 2,000 bags Rio, by the same, at private sale, 2,000 bags Rio, by the same, at private sale. Other kinds have been dull and nominally steady. We quote Java at 24@26c.; Mocha, 28@29c.; Rio, 18@22c.; Laguayra, 21@22c.; Maracaibo, 21@22c.; St. Domingo, 18@19c.; Jamaica, 16c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 21½c.@18c.; East India, 21@22c.; Mocha, 28@29c.; Costa Rica, 21@22c.; Savanilla, 21½c.@18c.; Cuba, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c. gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, Oct. 1.

	1870.	1869.
	Bags.	Bags.
Rio and Santos	110,000	64,000
Java, Government	372	671
Ceylon	3,577	4,422
Maracaibo	2,000	2,116
Laguayra	2,300	948
Jamaica		325
San Domingo	1,122	3,570
Costa Rica	4,564	1,141
Manila		1,541
Savanilla		421
Curacao		27
African	28,201	21,700
Java, mats	171,359	118,510
Grand total, 1870		

COTTON.—Has been quite moderately dealt in for early delivery at lower and irregular prices since our last formal report, and for immediate delivery at lower prices. The receipts of the week have been 20,240 bales, of which 1,122 were to arrive, including 1,000 bales to spinners, 17 bales to exporters, 225 bales to speculators and 880 bales in transit. For forward delivery an active business has been done, and the market closes very firm, having reported of 3,100 bales basis of Low Middling, Inclusive, 1,000 bales for October at 15¼c.@15¾c.; 400 bales for November at 15¾c.@15¾c.; 1,700 bales for December at 15¾c., 300 bales in January at 15¾c., 200 bales free on board at January at 15¾c.; also, 200 bales, free on board, at Charleston; 1,000 bales at Savannah, 300 bales at Mobile, 500 bales at New-Orleans, and 250 bales at port of Norfolk not publicly reported, on the usual terms. The hours of meeting of the Cotton Exchange have been changed to 11 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Closing prices of Cotton today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¼	13	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Low Middling	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	17⅝
Good Middling	17	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	20,240
Receipts last week	17,857
Receipts for previous week	8,881
Receipts since Sept. 1	107,417
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	166,223
Receipts the preceding year	169,103
Receipts since our last, 1870	4,818
Exports since our last	20,502
Exports since Sept. 1	69,042
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	160,357
Exports the preceding year	162,837
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	12,320
Estimated stock here	70,000

Messrs. EASTON & CO. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	12,143	28,120	...	...
Mobile	1,428	16,116	...	...
Galveston	81	2,231	...	...
Florida	62	...	...	...
Savannah	10,022	19,977	...	...
Charleston	3,710	20,130	7,567	...
New-York	20,240	70,000	...	...
Boston, Phil. & Balt.	1,967	9,000	...	...
Total this week	51,105	166,612	7,567	...
Previously reported	71,922	...	20,816	1,494
Total since Sept. 1	70,122,968	106,142	28,179	1,494
Same time last year	162,912	96,053	13,618	8,100

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Stock in Liverpool	521,000	442,010	424,160	...
Stock in London	236,000	207,000	414,000	...
Affoat from America	28,000	8,000	8,000	...
Stock in Boston	9,000	27,000	8,000	...
Affoat for London	50,000	127,000	141,000	...
Stock in Havre	128,000	82,000	60,000	...
Affoat for Havre	18,000	71,000	74,000	...
Stock in Bremen	18,221	17,000	9,000	...
Affoat for Bremen	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
Stock in United States ports	106,016	96,024	76,000	...
Stock in the interior towns	20,224	34,261	8,776	...
Total	1,325,440	1,114,741	1,325,012	...
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869	...	110,707	39,604	...
Decrease, compared with 1868	...	...	...	...
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	60,000	48,000	115,000	...
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9d.	12½d.	20½d.	...
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	17¾c.	20c.	27¾c.	...
Price of Gold	112¼	131¼	141¼	...

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Sept. 30.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	2,425	2,700
Columbus, Ga	3,420	3,700
Macon, Ga	3,703	2,011
Selma, Ala	2,955	945
Montgomery, Ala	1,878	1,000
Memphis, Tenn	3,264	3,112
Nashville, Tenn	3,160	...
Total	20,284	14,361

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market has been very quiet for most kinds of State and Western Flour. Decline in prices of shipping brands have been scarce and in moderate demand at steadier prices, with sales reported since our last of about 5,400 bbls, on the basis of $5 @5 25 for very good, and $5 15 for choice extra. $5 @5 25 for very good, and $5 15 for choice extra. Rye flour is steady. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 [illegible] @ [illegible]
Rye-Flour	[illegible]
Superfine Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round and flat-hoop	[illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, round and flat-hoop brands	[illegible]
Extra St. Louis, common to fancy	[illegible]

Wheat.—Prices have been in some demand, but somewhat irregular, and the market closes very firm, with a steady tone, at about 1 @2c. ₱ bush. for very good to choice Spring, and 98 @1 00 for very inferior to choice Spring. Corn—Has been in more demand, but quoted lower, at 1c. ₱ bush. Oats have been in fair request, but lower, at 1c. ₱ bush. Corn-meal has been in more demand, but quoted lower, at 1c. ₱ bush. Rye continues to be in good request, but lower, at 1c. ₱ bush. Barley and Malt have been in more demand, but lower, at 1c. ₱ bush. We quote:

Southern

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-st., corner 3d-av.
LA FETIT FAUST, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mme. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Rieterman, Gaussin, Anthony and others.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RIVALS. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, and Miss Rosina Menryer.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner 3d-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A TIMES dispatch of yesterday says that an engagement was in progress then near St. Germain, on the road to Beauvais. The Germans, according to a dispatch from London, were probably receiving their siege train yesterday. The restoration of the German railway lines of communication is nearly complete. The National Guards, now in Paris, are said to number 370,000, and the supplies are being rapidly consumed. It was reported at Evreux, on Saturday, that 4,000 Prussians had occupied Mantes. A Tours dispatch says cannonading has been heard, for three days, in the direction of Pont-a-Mousson. It was reported that Gen. BOURBAKI had made a successful sortie from Metz, inflicting heavy loss on the Prussians. The National Guard of Metz will undertake the defense, if Marshal BAZAINE succeed in breaking through the Prussian lines. The siege of Soissons continues. The French have asked a truce to bury their dead. The German losses are said to be trifling. Gen. UHRICH, who defended Strasbourg, has arrived in Tours, where he was given an enthusiastic reception by the authorities and the public. He made a speech, in which he returned thanks for the warmth of the reception. M. CHEMBRUN replied, paying a glowing tribute to his courageous defense of Strasbourg. UHRICH is to receive an ovation there today. The occupation of Strasbourg by the Germans was solemnized on the 30th in Berlin. The captures there include 110 guns, worth 2,000,000 of francs, and 5,000,000 francs in the Bank. The King of Prussia has sent 5,000 thalers to the relief of the inhabitants of Strasbourg. The French Government has a proclamation, in which they say, referring to the change in the day fixed for the election, that the early date was decided on with a view to facilitating negotiations for an armistice. They hope the defenses of Paris and events outside may bring deliverance before that time. The circulars of M. JULES FAVRE is said to have been well received in the Departments of France. The Duke of NASSAU and his Secretary are reported to have been shot by franc-tireurs while riding through the country in a carriage. No official confirmation of this report has been received at the Prussian Legation in London. Count VON BISMARCK formally denies that there is any disposition on the part of Prussia to reduce France to the position of a second-rate Power. A royal decree from Berlin orders those districts of France occupied by German troops, excepting Alsace and Lorraine, to submit to the Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN as Governor.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Marquis of BANNEVILLE, late French Minister at Rome, has returned to France. The Pope declines to quit Rome, and will remain at the Castle of St. Angelo with an Italian guard. Gen. MAN commands the forces at Rome, and civil affairs are administered by a commission of eighteen. Political exiles are pouring into the city. It is reported that the Pope ordered his adherents not to vote on the *plebiscitum*.... The Spanish Government has been advised of the promulgation of the Emancipation law in Cuba.... The budget of the Russian Government for 1871 shows no deficit, which is regarded as evidence of pacific intentions.

GENERAL.

Further particulars with regard to the freshets in Virginia show that the loss of property has been great and the loss of life considerable. At Richmond hundreds of families have been rendered homeless. Boats pass through the streets to take furniture and other property to a place of safety. The families of a Mr. JENKINS and a Mr. MILLER were swept away and perished. Many other lives are known to have been lost in that and other portions of the State. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad above Harper's Ferry has been swept away. Losses at and near Lynchburg are estimated at near $1,500,000. Communication between Washington and Lynchburg is entirely interrupted, and the telegraph lines are down in various directions.

News from the Red River country shows that great dissatisfaction prevails there, caused by the conduct of the Canadian volunteers, and that there is serious danger of fresh outbreaks against the authority of the Governor.

The National Schmelzerfest commences at Cincinnati today. Nine hundred delegates are expected, and several valuable prizes are offered for competition.

President GRANT and family reached Washington yesterday.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer of this City to sell $1,000,000 of gold each Wednesday, and purchase $2,000,000 of bonds each Thursday of the present month.

Gov. BOWIE, of Maryland, has directed the Attorney-General to take immediate action in regard to the oyster troubles, and has written to the Governor of Virginia, requesting him to release the parties arrested.

A fire occurred, on Saturday, in the repair-shop of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad, at Providence, R. I., causing a damage to buildings, locomotives, cars and machinery, amounting to upward of $125,000.

JESSE L. SAVAGE was assaulted and nearly killed at New-Haven, on Saturday night, and robbed of $1,500 and a gold watch and chain. It is thought that he had been followed from New-York by thieves, who knew that he carried the money about his person.

A circular has been issued by the Treasury Department, at Washington, giving full directions for forwarding United States notes and currency to be exchanged for those of the new issue.

The public debt was decreased during the month of September by $6,007,442 13. The decrease since the 1st of March is $61,413,824 88, and since the 1st of October, 1869, $121,351,419.

WILSON, the murderer of WILLARD, the Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, has been taken to Hartford preparatory for his trial, which will commence on Wednesday.

The Buckeye races at Cincinnati closed on Saturday. The prizes were taken by A. KEENE RICHARDS' *Mary Britth*, D. SARGENT'S *Wickaway* and *Morgan Scout*.

The latest advices from China state that the French ultimatum has been refused, and the Chinese are preparing for war. The French are waiting for orders from the Home Government.

Arrangements are in progress for holding a Convention, composed of delegates from all the Western and North-western States, for the purpose of considering questions pertaining to immigration.

JAMES MCDONOUGH was appointed Chief of Police of St. Louis, on Friday, by the new Board of Commissioners.

A number of peaceable negroes in Tennessee were taken from their cabins and whipped by a band of masked ruffians, because they had been "voting wrongly."

The trotting at Mystic Park, near Boston, which was postponed on Saturday on account of the condition of the track, will be continued today.

The City Democracy.

There is one thing of which we must take the liberty of warning Gov. HOFFMAN and the men who are training him to run for the Presidency, and that is that a Democratic Governor of New-York has become something which the Democracy of the rest of the country cannot afford to carry. We know very well that it is said, and truly said, that the Democratic Party throughout the Union, is composed of men who are, on the whole, much less rigid than the Republicans. Not only are they more opposed to legislation in aid of morals, but they are, perhaps, less moral. Indeed, we think it is quite as true now, as when old President DWIGHT said it, that although every Democrat is not a horse-thief, it is quite certain that every horse-thief is a Democrat. But then it would be a great mistake to argue from this that the rank and file of the Democracy really have any more indulgence for thieving than Republicans. When it becomes necessary anywhere in the West to hunt down a robber, or "run off" a swindler, the Democrats engage in it just as actively as the Republicans. The churches, and schools, and all the other machinery by which morals are taught or upheld, if not supported as zealously by Democrats as by Republicans, are nevertheless supported by them to a greater or less extent. Away from the great cities, Democrats certainly show no inclination to tolerate corrupt Judges, or hand railroad property over to swindlers. There is no knowing what the party may come to, if it travels on in its present course, but it is certainly as yet far from reaching the standard of morality set up by its members in this City. The Western leaders of the party, such as PENDLETON, are men of personal integrity, and the minor managers, if they do not themselves much care about honesty and decency, feel that it would be bad policy not to affect respect for them.

Now Gov. HOFFMAN has got so used to TWEED and his gang, has watched them and worked with them, and received favors from them for so many years, that we really believe he has forgotten what kind of look they wear to honest men. When Mr. TILDEN appears to forget it, he may well do so; and he is evidently flattering himself that it is good policy for him to keep in favor with them, and that they can, by the aid of their great majorities, hereafter impose any candidate they please on the rest of the country. Things wore this look a little in 1868, when the Convention was held here, and when Mr. TILDEN and his coadjutors so cleverly outmanœuvred the country delegates; but it must be remembered, in the first place, that Mr. SEYMOUR, who was nominated on that occasion, was not only a man of high personal character, but had never signed the Erie bill, or anything like it. When he was Governor of this State for the first time, the Democratic Party contained in its ranks the most respectable men in the State. When he was elected the second time, as the result of the reaction of 1862, though things were getting pretty bad in this City, TWEED had only recently left, or was still engaged, in the honest and useful trade in which he began life, and the Democratic leaders still retained some control over the criminals, and the criminals were still unconscious of their strength. Mr. SEYMOUR, therefore, came before the country with clean hands, at least, though with obnoxious opinions. He owed nothing to the Tweedites, and could listen without embarrassment to denunciations of lottery-policy dealing, pocket-picking, safe-blasting, garroting, burglary, murder and other "sinful games," now indulged in by City politicians. It may sound absurd to country readers, but it is nevertheless literally true, that without the active support of men who have committed one or other of these crimes, Mr. HOFFMAN's chances of success at the coming election would be very small indeed.

Now he is, as we have said, mistaken, if he supposes that the rest of the country is prepared to accept candidates set up by these gentry. The "hay-loft and cheese-press Democrats" of this State, even, are getting tolerably tired of being ruled by the City thieves. The Democrats of other States have, until recently, found some difficulty in knowing how much of the charges made against their New-York brethren were true, but, between TWEED and FISK, they are having their eyes thoroughly opened. Four or five years ago, it would have been, perhaps, possible to cover up the real nature of the transaction known as the "sinking of the Erie bill," but FISK has taken care that there shall be no misunderstanding of it anywhere, and TWEED has helped him, though in a quieter way. TWEED is not ostentatious in his operations, and but for his stables and the Fifth-avenue mansion, might be called a discreet man; but FISK is really careless to the last degree, and as long as he can enjoy himself with his ballet-girls and his boats and his six-in-hand, does not care a straw what becomes of the poor tools he has used. That little excuse, for instance, which poor Mr. HOFFMAN's supporters make for him, with tremulous lip, that the object of the Erie bill was to give greater permanence and certainty to the management of the road, would pass very well if FISK would lay aside his splendors and curb his taste for theatricals, and if TWEED would live modestly and not take "the boys" with him when he attended the Democratic Convention. But, considering how they behave, we cannot help wondering that Mr. HOFFMAN expects any one to swallow that little story of his not knowing what the result of the bill would be. As matters stand, FISK's notoriety only helps to make the Governor notorious as his accomplice. Nobody sees the opera troupe, or the six-in-hand, without remembering that they are kept up with the property of innocent people, wrested from them with the aid of the Chief Magistrate of the great State of New-York; and nobody passes TWEED's mansion without remembering that that same Chief Magistrate is not ashamed to court him or be controlled by him, and look to him for the means of gratifying an ambition which ought to be honorable.

Gov. Hoffman and the Judiciary.

The only article of the new Constitution submitted to the people at the annual election in 1869, which received their approval, was the one relating to the Judiciary. The Judiciary system, authorized by and inaugurated under the old Constitution, had become obnoxious and oppressive, and was wholly inadequate to the wants of the people. In no portion of the State had this system become more objectionable than in the City of New-York. The Legislature elected at the time this article was adopted, enacted a law dividing the State into four departments, and constituted the City of New-York the first department. The same law authorized and directed the Governor of this State, by a writing to be filed with the Secretary of State, immediately after its passage, to "designate from the whole Bench of Justices of the Supreme Court a Presiding Justice and two Associate Justices for each of said departments, to compose the General Term therein."

The plain object of the Constitution was to afford the people the relief they required; and the law, with that object in view, gave ample power to the Governor to accomplish it. The design of the law was to give the Governor the range of the whole State—of "the whole bench of the Justices of the Supreme Court" in the State; and from and out of the thirty-three Justices therein, without regard to their residences, to form and establish in each of the four departments a tribunal, with stability in the persons to administer it—a permanent tribunal, not for the review of their own decisions, but to review the decisions of others—in short, a tribunal stripped of the obnoxious and objectionable features that had marred and destroyed the usefulness of the old system.

The people hailed with delight the prospect of deliverance from the Judicial wrongs and iniquities which had so long been imposed upon them. Here was relief. The absolute power of selection of the three Justices to hold the General Term of the City of New-York, where half the litigation of the whole State is centered, was devolved upon a Governor who, being a resident of the City, had for years occupied a distinguished position at its Bar, had been successively its Recorder and Mayor, and was of all men intimately and practically acquainted with all the evils inflicted upon the City by means of its Judiciary. He was well and intimately acquainted with the wants of the City in the matter of its Judiciary; was personally familiar with the practices, proclivities, character and qualifications of each of the Justices of the Supreme Court within the City, and from his position of Governor was also able to judge of the qualifications, acquirements, character and reputation of all the Justices within the entire State.

It was the universal hope and expectation of all good citizens that Gov. HOFFMAN, having the "whole Bench" from which to select, would appoint for the first department, where at least half of the litigation of the State centres, three Justices from among the whole thirty-three, as distinguished for learning, integrity, impartiality, purity of character and exalted position in public confidence as the Judges in any of the other departments.

This hope and expectation were doomed to disappointment. Gov. HOFFMAN deliberately refused to select from the "whole Bench," as the law required, and the people demanded, or rather to use his own words, "I am constrained to designate for the General Term in each department Judges who reside within it." "Constrained!" Who dared to constrain the Governor in the exercise of his prerogative of selecting and appointing from the whole Bench, not from a part of the Bench, the Judges who were to administer the law within this department? Who constrained his Excellency in this matter? The answer would make it patent for whose benefit this gigantic swindle upon the rights of the citizen was perpetrated.

Great was the surprise of the Bar, and the disgust of men of property and business, on the announcement that the Governor had appointed Judge INGRAHAM for Presiding Judge, and GEORGE G. BARNARD and CARDOZO for Associates. The Governor seemed to have anticipated the sensation he was about to produce, and he therefore accompanied the announcement with an apology, which is so remarkable that we give it entire, in his own words. He says: "I have found it impossible, as the departments are constituted, and the times for holding the General Terms fixed, to make any arrangements mutually satisfactory to the Judges and myself, for transferring Judges from one department to another, to act as Presiding and Associate Justices; and I am constrained to designate for the General Term, in each department, Judges who reside within it."

The first peculiarity of this apology is that the Governor, having had the absolute power of selection, appears to have been under the influence of some of the Judges, and to have sought to act with a view to gratify their preferences, rather than to fulfill his duty by choosing with the single view to the public good.

The next characteristic of it is that when these Judges did not coincide in their views, he gracefully relinquished his executive prerogatives, and let them have their own way, or rather, as he expresses it, he was "constrained" to act as he did. His Excellency does not mention which of the Judges he was in consultation with as to the selection of Judges for this department, but it has been inferred that they were Judges BARNARD, CARDOZO, and INGRAHAM.

The relations of those three gentlemen toward a small circle called by the opprobrious name of the "Ring" were not unknown to the Governor, who also foresaw the advantages which might accrue to that circle in its raids upon City, corporate, public and private property, from having a Court well acquainted with its wants, and fully appreciating its merits.

The law gave him the power to detail Judges from other districts to sit at General Term, and prescribed their compensation. Judge BRADY had been added to the Supreme Court, and as he was known to be a Judge of experience and ability, who had not only kept aloof from all entanglements of Erie or the Ring, but was without reproach in any particular, it was confidently hoped that his would be one of the first names selected for this City. The evils of the present system were so well known and so overwhelming, that, notwithstanding Gov. HOFFMAN's political affiliations, both the Bar and the public never doubted that his professional instincts, as well as his regard for his own reputation, would oblige him to make such appointments as would redeem the General Term of this City, and make it once more an appellate tribunal in which all might receive redress, without reference to the "influence" possessed by their adversary or their adversary's lawyer.

The actual course of the Governor deserves to receive, and has received, the strongest condemnation on every side. The Bar, or at least such of them as are outside the Ring, feel that their best exertions are now but waste of breath. Merchants and business men flee the Courts as a pestilence, unless they can secure a Ring lawyer. The reputation of the City, the confidence in the stability of our financial corporations, once universal, has been destroyed, both at home and abroad, by this action of the Governor; for every one understands that when the administration of justice is tampered with, the foundations of society are menaced. This is what has been done by the Governor, voluntarily and with full knowledge of the facts. Can any one, then, ask—Is Gov. HOFFMAN honest?

Rome and the Future of the Papacy.

The Roman Catholic world has had time to pronounce upon the Italian occupation of Rome and its bearing upon the future of their Church. On both sides of the Atlantic the expression of opinion has been wondrously meagre, and we are left under some degree of doubt whether the major section of the Church thinks the end of the temporal power an unmixed evil or a blessing in disguise. Regarding the opinion of the Ultramontane wing of Romanism, there can be no room for uncertainty. In common with the Pope himself, they have consistently maintained that the temporal sovereignty of the See of Rome was a necessity of the most indispensable kind, and they have as consistently banned the Government that dared to lay unholy hands upon the patrimony of St. Peter. In the words of Bishop LYNCH, in his recent lecture on this subject, "the temporal sovereignty of the Pope is exceedingly important, and I say that it is necessary for him to possess it, both for the liberty and interests of the Church, and for the interests of the world." The reasons by which this conclusion has been supported are numerous and potent enough, once the point of view of its advocates has been granted. Outside critics are chiefly concerned with the fact that it occupies the place of an article of faith among a large number of devout Catholics, and that a Pope whose past and present official utterances have lately been pronounced infallible, has declared temporal power to be an essential adjunct to his spiritual functions. To what extent the ruling section of the Roman Catholic Church, the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops is, therefore, a calamity of the first magnitude. It is difficult to imagine by what doctrinal formula they can reconcile themselves to so apparent a divergence between the inspired inmate of the Vatican and the Providence that rules the world. In point of fact they make no effort to explain the anomaly at all, but content themselves by taking refuge in some such vague aspiration as that of the Bishop of Charleston: "Perhaps Pius IX. himself will be restored to that authority he held ten years ago."

The men who cling to such straws know, about as well as the rest of the world, that such an event is as impossible as the reconstitution of the Roman Empire. Ultramontane Catholicism finds itself accordingly burdened with one obsolete dogma more than it had a month ago, and stands facing an intellectual and progressive age, with its face turned more wistfully than ever toward a dead past of superstition and ignorance, which contains all that it regrets, and all that it wishes to see restored. The Pope has, it appears, been offered that smaller section of Rome which lies on the right bank of the Tiber, and which includes the Vatican, St. Peter's, and the Castle of St. Angelo. Over this section, known as the Leonine City, he may be permitted to exercise a sort of nominal sovereignty, or at least may exercise such rights as are not incompatible with those of the actual Government established at the capital. That this shadow of independence will be sufficient to reconcile the Sovereign Pontiff, and those who share his propossessions, to the loss of the States of the Church, is, of course, not to be expected. That it will be sufficient to induce him to remain in Rome is even doubtful. Bishop LYNCH exhibits a wonderful amount of solicitude lest the Government under which the Pope may choose to reside should turn the immense power of its august subject to improper uses. The reverend lecturer did not condescend to say in what manner the ecclesiastical thunderbolts forged at the Vatican could become of the slightest use to any one save the owner. The power of cursing volubly in monastic, not to say canine, Latin is, one would imagine, not likely to be a very powerful agent in these days of blood and iron. Unsubstantial as the danger is, however, it is one which will haunt the consciences of the faithful, and until they can readjust mediæval fancies by the light of modern facts, it will remain a permanent thorn in the side of a large proportion of the faithful.

Powerful as Ultramontanism is in the hierarchy, it is exceedingly questionable whether it includes the majority of the Roman Catholic laity. Late discussions over the infallibility dogma have revealed the fact that there is a powerful and resolute element of liberalism in the Church, whose clerical champions are numerous enough to prove the existence of a lay following of formidable dimensions. One of the first articles of belief among these is the necessity of vindicating the prerogatives of the Episcopate against the steady encroachments of the Papal chair. Anything which tends to diminish the prestige and discredit the foresight of the Pontiff must obviously tend to strengthen the hands of the liberal section of his spiritual subjects. A certain halo of persecution might be thrown around the head of the Church, were he boldly to relinquish every symbol of temporal dignity and throw himself simply on the allegiance of the Catholic world. Neither the present Pope nor his advisers have, however, shown any capacity for inaugurating any such stroke of genius. The probability is, therefore, that the loss of the temporal power will only render more sharply-defined the growing divisions within the Church. It will intensify the regrets and deepen the conservatism of the party that looks to the past, just as it will strengthen the purpose of the party which accepts both the intellectual and political present, and looks toward progressive development in the future.

The Last Resource of the "Ring."

The abuse which the subsidized organ of the "Ring" is now under orders to pour out is worth notice for two reasons only. In the first place, the public will observe that when the shameful misgovernment of this City is attacked, no attempt is made to prove that the charges are unfounded. There is not an honest citizen in the community who is not well aware that the rule of TWEED and Co. is the most profligate, extravagant, and demoralizing ever known. The TWEED hirelings can say nothing in favor of their chief, but are reduced to the trick of going behind a public journal to discover, if possible, the writers of particular articles—and then to commence a course of personal vilification and "blackguardism." In this dirty work the *World*, during the absence of those who entertain different views of journalism, leads the way—and does its part in a spirit worthy of the drunken reprobates who picked each other's pockets on the way home from the Rochester Convention. A great public scandal, like that of the government of this City by a corrupt Ring, can never be reduced to the limits of a controversy between individual writers for the Press. The only question the public cares for is, not who writes articles on this subject, but whether the statements contained in those articles are true or false.

The other point to be observed is this: the very men who now defend the "Ring" were its bitter assailants a few months ago. Nothing has occurred in the interval to justify this change. There has been no attempt made to improve the government of this City. TWEED constantly goes from bad to worse. A Republican organization received a distinct pledge from him last Spring that honest reforms should be carried out. That pledge was repeated to us by Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, as representative of the Citizens' Association. We were told that if we would only give the "Ring" another chance they would certainly prove themselves worthy of our confidence. We had little faith in that promise, for men do not gather figs of thistles—but even from the greatest rogues among their lives. The *World* did, indeed, warn us against Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS in the following editorial language, (May 5:)

"The TIMES continues to press notice a bill concerning elections, got up by the Citizens' Association. We had hoped that the SANDS of Mr. in that body had quite run out. But it appears not. When the Ring lived SANDS in the TAX Commissioner's Office at ten thousand dollars per annum, it seemed incredible that he could humbug his former employers any longer; yet he actually got them to write, urging his acceptance upon him, and he still continues to represent them in the advocacy of schemes like this Election bill, which a sense of fidelity to the Ring constrains him to make completely impracticable."

Well, the "Ring" had its chance—and is now deeper in corruption than ever. Its position in regard to the public is only different in that the *World*, which had "raised" from it to the "Young Democracy," now throws a somersault from the Young Democracy to Tammany Hall. The Tweed faction has no further pretense for claiming lenient treatment, and we therefore treat it according to its deserts—leaving the *World* to eat its peck of dirt every day.

The situation of the great struggle between France and Germany does not perceptibly change, but it must be quite evident that the longer the siege is maintained the weaker Paris must become. The task of providing food for the hosts of persons now penned up within its walls must be extremely difficult, and already there is talk that the supply of fresh meat cannot hold out much longer. The most promising feature in the French position is the probable enthusiasm which will be aroused by the elections for the Constituent Assembly, which are fixed for the 16th October. This event may unite the country, and still lead, though at the eleventh hour, to that great and general rising of the people which has often been promised by ardent Frenchmen.

Gen. UHRICH has been most warmly received at Tours, and he may count upon a similar reception wherever he makes his appearance. Nobody will be disposed to deny that he is one of the true heroes of the present war. He can now be more useful in Paris than anywhere else, and the arrival of that one man within the beleagured city will be worth many regiments of raw recruits. It may turn out, after all, that UHRICH is the leader for whom France has been so anxiously waiting.

If the reduction of one cent which has been made in City car fares is to be made up by the companies out of the pockets of their assistants, the public will not consider the boon to them as unmixed good. The drivers and conductors have no sinecures as it is, and they can ill afford to have their wages lowered. In Summer or Winter, the life led by these men is one of the most trying kind. They may be very much exhausted from extreme heat or cold, but they are not allowed to sit down, and small consideration is shown for them by any class of passengers. It seems a very hard case that just before the Winter is coming in they should be compelled to submit to a reduction of wages.

The position of Governor-General of India is one which few men need covet. The climate is deadly—the duties arduous and thankless. Lord MAYO was a man of almost robust health, and in the prime of life—but he appears to have fallen a victim to the climate, just at the close of the rainy season. The office is, indeed, a fatal gift. Lord DALHOUSIE, a man of eminent gifts, perished from the effects of the climate. His successor, Lord CANNING, who was Governor-General during the mutinies, quitted India a dying man. His successor, Lord ELGIN, died at his post. Sir JOHN (now Lord) LAWRENCE was fully acclimatized when he entered Government House, but now Lord MAYO has been killed by overwork and intense heat. It will be difficult by and bye to find any distinguished public man willing to encounter the risks attending this splendid position.

One of the first military writers of the day—Lieut.-Col. CHESNEY, author of *The Military Resources of Prussia and France*,—has lately set forth, in a surprising way, how little the principles of tactics and strategy are influenced by modern improvements in weapons. All that these do, he affirms, is to dispense with the old style of field manœuvres, which are not practicable now in the face of an enemy, because of the greater range and accuracy of the new arms. But masses, he says, are as strong as ever, and the bayonet at close quarters still beats either the needle-gun or the Chassepot. Campaigns must now be short and sharp. Railways and telegraphs increase facility of movement. Concealment of men until the last moment, and rapid concentration of overwhelming numbers, are still, as in the time of the first NAPOLEON, the main elements of success. This is what the French commanders, in the present campaign, have neglected, and what their German opponents have thoroughly understood and put into practice.

The Emperor NAPOLEON can pass a luxurious life at Wilhelmshoehe if he is so disposed. His prison is called the Versailles of Cassel, and it has bars more costly and splendid than those of gold. In the first place, it is in the most delightful situation, being on the east slope of the Habichtswald Mountains. It has hot-houses, waterfalls, pheasantries and lakes. It has temples of Apollo and Mercury, and a Chinese Village. It has a noble fountain, said to be the largest in the world, being 190 feet high and 12 feet in thickness. It has a colossal copy of the Farnese Hercules, so huge that nine people can sit in the statue's club. The furniture, carriages, servants, and other appointments are worthy of their sumptuous surroundings. Here the "Prisoned Eagle" has everything on earth—but liberty.

The surrender of Strasbourg has saved it from a great peril. It has been declared on so good an authority as that of the Manchester Guardian that two balloons, held in tow by suitable lines, were to be sent up over the besieged town to a height of one thousand feet. Thence they were to drop nitro-glycerine bombs into the powder magazine. A man named WALTER is said to have been the inventor and the intending operator of this pretty infernal machine, which would certainly have been tried in a few days had not Gen. UHRICH surrendered. Powder magazines are usually protected by casemates, or something like them, and the chance of a balloon, at the height of only three hundred yards escaping a rain of Chassepot bullets would appear to be but small. However, it is quite as well that the experiment in question was not tried.

The new Ice Company deserves popular support. No one can forget how badly the public have been treated by the existing companies during the Summer. The price was raised again and again, until persons of moderate means could not afford to buy ice at all. Now is the time to [illegible]

[illegible] Hall will be crowded to suffocation last night, when the concert whereof the proceeds were devoted to the relief of the German wounded took place. We are not aware of the amount it produced, but this must have been large enough to satisfy the most ardent well-wishers for the comfort of the suffering. The entire gross receipts will be paid over to the German Aid Society. Messrs. STEINWAY contributing, with their usual liberality, the free use of the hall, and the Liederkranz, Arion and Aschenbroedel Societies defraying the minor and unavoidable expenses. These associations, besides, gave their services, the one last named including all the members of the Philharmonic, and, indeed, almost all the professional instrumentalists in this City. An orchestra one hundred and fifty strong supplied the music. The programme commenced with WEBER'S "Jubilee Overture," which was magnificently executed. MARTIN LUTHER'S severe and grand choral, "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott," was then sung with faultless precision and expression by the Arion and Liederkranz Societies. Miss MEHLIG next interpreted SCHUMANN'S concerto in A minor, with full orchestral accompaniment, and rendered the work amid an appreciation too general and real not to be unusually grateful to this very accomplished and modest artist. Miss ANNA ROSETTI would have been more prudent had she selected for rendering a less difficult and trying composition than BEETHOVEN'S "Ah! perfido." The choice resulted in revealing a voice of some power, and of better quality in the lower register than that of many sopranos, but not remarkable for richness or for firmness. Miss ROSETTI was of course deficient in the breadth of style needed for the recitative, and, in fact, the task—of which we are not disposed to underrate the magnitude—proved too great, though a recall marked its faithful accomplishment in a technical sense. The first part of the programme was ended with the singing of "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland", and of "Die Wacht am Rhein." It is to be regretted that in the case of both pieces, and especially in that of the former, the brass completely overpowered the voices, and reduced the tenors to a degree of availability equivalent almost to absence. The simple but strong progressions of the first verses of the work would have been infinitely more inspiriting had they been heard without the conventional burst of trumpets and boom of bass drum, and we can readily imagine the bettered impression had they been sung, last night, with as little accompaniment, even, as when they rose, not many weeks ago, from a hundred thousand throats under the linden trees of Berlin.—The second part of the bill was begun with a very fine recital of the overture to WAGNER'S "Rienzi." The grand duo from BRUHL'S "Jessonda," by Messrs. CARDINI and REMMERTZ; MULDER'S "Die Bitter an die Sterne," and the same composer's bravura variations, by Miss ROSETTI; ESSER'S "Der Todte Soldat," by Mr. FREDERICK STEIN; and BRUCH'S "Roman Triumphal Song," by the chorus and orchestra, constituted the remainder.

ORPHEAN SOCIETY FREE SCHOOLS.

We are advised that these worthy institutions are reopened for the season, which extends to June 3. The Orphean Society Free Vocal Schools were founded and are supported by Mr. JEROME HOPKINS, their present director, and they have afforded a great deal of valuable instruction already. Circulars are to be had of Mr. HOPKINS, who, we hope, will successfully continue his self-imposed and useful labor.

The Late L. M. Gottschalk.

A requiem mass—CHERUBINI'S we believe—will be sung over the remains of LOUIS MOREAU GOTTSCHALK, at 10 o'clock this morning at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighth-street. The sisters of the lamented pianist are now in town, and under their supervision and that of Messrs. HALL & SON, the obsequies are ultimately to be conducted.

OBITUARY.

Right Hon. Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo.

A cable dispatch from London announces the death at Bombay of Lord MAYO, the Viceroy of India. He was the eldest son of the fifth Earl of MAYO, and was born at Dublin, Ireland, on the 21st of February, 1822. He was educated at Trinity College, and afterward traveled extensively in the North of Europe. On his return in 1845 he published the result of his observations under the title, "St. Petersburg and Moscow." He afterward engaged in politics, and successively represented Kildare, Coleraine and Cockermouth in the House of Commons. In Lord DERBY'S first administration, 1852, he was made Chief Secretary for Ireland and member of the Privy Council. In the subsequent administrations of the same statesman he held the same position, and in 1866 took a seat in the Cabinet. On the death of his father, in 1867, he became the sixth Earl of MAYO in the peerage of Ireland. In November, 1868, he was appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India, a position which he filled with credit up to the time of his death. His full name was RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, and he was long known by the title of Lord NAAS.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

Dissatisfaction at Albany—The Conduct of the Commissioners not Understood.

The Albany *Evening Times* of the 1st inst. says: "The stone-cutters engaged at work on the new Capitol struck yesterday, in consequence of an attempt to substitute non-union men from abroad in their places, at cheaper wages. It appears that the Commissioners have contracted with the firm of DIXON, LEARNED & Co., of Maine, to furnish the stone for the fronts of the Capitol from Dix Island, off the coast of the State of Maine, bring it here, dress it, and put it up. It is alleged in the furtherance of this object, that the Commissioners have caused to be erected a large shed, for the use of LEARNED, DIXON & Co., on the lot bounded by Hudson, Swan and Jay streets, and, further, that the blue aces, whom this firm brings to this city will be employed all Winter, while New-York State mechanics employed about the edifice by Mr. JOHN BRIDGEFORD, would be compelled to remain idle during the cold months.' It was expressly understood by many members of the Legislature, at the last session, that the work was to be prosecuted and performed by New-York State mechanics. Whether it was right or not, was another matter, but it is a fact that it was so understood. All familiar with the subject know what a 'bonus' was raised on the report that some of the work was being performed by mechanics in Vermont. By what right or authority the Commissioners assume to act in taking the responsibility of giving the contracts where they please, we do not know. In this particular instance, it is alleged that the Commissioners sustained the men by abrogating the contract. Mr. JOHN BRIDGEFORD was good enough to perform the work thus far—why not to the end? We should not be surprised if the Legislature called the Commissioners to a strict account next Winter."

THE VIRGINIA INUNDATION.

Further Particulars of the Great Catastrophe.

Whole Families Swept Away and Drowned.

Railroad and Telegraph Communications Interrupted.

Families Bereaved Their Property—Sad Cases of Drowning—The Losses About Lynchburg—Communications From Washington Interrupted—The Storm at Baltimore and Fortress Monroe.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 2.—At midnight last night, the river was still rising and spreading still further the lower part of the city. Hundreds of persons were busy carrying off the furniture from the houses about to be swept away. In front of the St. Charles Hotel, about the centre of the city, is anchored a schooner. Her crew pull off in the boats as regularly as if at sea. Last night the Western Union Telegraph office was crowded with anxious people trying to ascertain the whereabouts of their friends, who left in the late trains, and for whose fate the announcement that the river at Lynchburg was rising again, created much concern. In the lower part of the city, the only object of attention was a single gas-lamp that still burned, though within a few inches of being submerged. The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company have put on their road four times the usual number of cars, so as to accommodate the Southern travel. The flood on the Rivanna River is the highest since 1807. The families of Mr. JENKINS and Mr. MILLER, whose homes were near the river, were washed away—in all five persons. Mr. JENKINS is supposed to have been drowned. His wife and two children are known to have perished. A young lady of the family clung to a tree forty-eight hours, but was washed away and drowned. Her death was witnessed by a crowd on the other bank of the river, but there was no boat near by which she might have been rescued. On the Manassas Railroad, the bridges across the North and South Shenandoah Rivers are gone. No information has been received from beyond Strasburg. Many lives are known to have been lost. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, above Harper's Ferry, has been swept away. Scottsville, in Albemarle County, has been inundated, and the destruction of property is very great. Eighteen lives were lost. Trains are running regularly between Alexandria and Richmond.

A dispatch from Lynchburg, this morning, estimates the loss there by the flood at $100,000. The loss to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad is $500,000; the loss to the canal is $250,000, and the loss to the Southside Road is $200,000. On Thursday, while the water was rising, JAMES RAWSON, daughter and servant girl, ROBERT WHITNEY, wife and three children, and a colored woman, with her three children, were standing on an abutment of the canal bridge at Lynchburg waiting for a boat to take them off, when a dredging machine broke loose above, and drifting against the abutment, carried it away with all on it. All were drowned.

COMMUNICATIONS INTERRUPTED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Direct communication between Washington and Lynchburg is entirely interrupted, the wires being washed away at several places on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and it will probably be some days before they can be repaired. The lines are also down between Richmond and Lynchburg, and all business for the latter place is sent via Augusta and Atlanta. New-Orleans business is also sent via Augusta or by the Cincinnati and Memphis routes. At one time it was feared the wires would be carried away by the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and all communication with the South cut off, but that danger is now past. The Baltimore and Ohio route to Wheeling and Cincinnati is in good working order.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 2.—A severe northeast storm set in last evening and still continues, blowing a gale. The Roads are full of shipping.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—A private dispatch from Harper's Ferry, from a reliable source, this afternoon, states the number of lives lost at that place by the flood as forty-seven. Immense damage has been done in the Valley of the Shenandoah. The Winchester Railroad between Harper's Ferry and Halltown, is badly damaged. All is quiet on the Potomac above Harper's Ferry, the rise and flood beyond that point being confined to the Shenandoah. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track is uninjured. The rain recommenced falling here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and continues steadily at the present hour, 11 P. M.

The Flood at Harper's Ferry—Fearful Loss of Life—Appalling Scenes.

HARPER'S FERRY, West Va., Oct. 2.—It is supposed about forty-seven lives were lost and about thirty dwellings washed away by the floods of the last two days. BENJAMIN and JAMES BATEMAN and their families, Mrs. SHIPES and family, Mrs. CARROLL and JERRY HARRIS, (colored,) wife and two daughters are known to be drowned. All the buildings, on the south side of the Shenandoah are injured, and about nine are entirely washed away. Only a few buildings remain on the island, and it was there that the greatest destruction of life occurred. The water was first noticed to be dangerous about 3 o'clock on the evening of the 30th. The river then rose so rapidly that in a few minutes it was a wild, dashing, fearful torrent, and being at night, no human aid could render the slightest assistance to the terror-stricken residents. It was a fearful sight as house after house succumbed to the current and went dashing in the stream amid the fearful shouts of their occupants; while suddenly the extinguishment of light and the floating away of a dark mass of *débris* told too painfully the story of death.

It was a night never to be forgotten by those who witnessed the scenes. All that brave hearts could do has been done to save unfortunate families almost doomed to certain destruction. Mr. KING particularly, and Mr. AKES, deserve special mention. They freely risked their own lives to rescue their fellow-creatures. The machine-shop owned by Mr. WERNWAY, was lost with the building that fell. About 11 o'clock A. M., on the 1st inst., Mr. WERNWAY was in the building, a three-story one, when it fell. Through the wreck that was rapidly floating down, he was soon seen coming out. Strong men gave way to their feelings as he, an old and respected citizen of Harper's Ferry, waved adieu with his hand and rapidly passed into the centre of the mighty flood. Just above the falls below Harper's Ferry bridge, he was seen to cling tenaciously to his frail raft, but after passing through a few of the dashing waves in the Falls, he was lost to sight, while the raft was plainly visible. "The old man is gone," said one. "Yes," answered another. But incredible as it may seem, he was seen near Berlin, followed by a brave boatman, named F. LEOPOLD, and rescued about one and a half miles below that village. He was soon remunerated, and was found to be but slightly injured. The trestle-work and bridges on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, running through Harper's Ferry, are completely swept away. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been considerably damaged near Harper's Ferry lock, and with all the energy this Company now repairs manages, weeks must elapse before complete navigation can be resumed.

Shocking Case of Hydrophobia—A Mother and Two Children Bitten.

The Missouri *Democrat* of the 30th ult. says:

"Another distressing case of hydrophobia was yesterday brought to the notice of the Coroner, in a western suburb of the city, known as Butchertown, lives a family, consisting of father, mother, and several children. At the house in which they lived was kept a dog, to which the children were much attached. It had, about [illegible] months ago, [illegible] animal, and the little ones had been allowed to play with it for fear it might [illegible]. About a month after, it seemed early and ill at ease, and bit one of the children, a boy twelve years of age. Following up the attack, it then bit an infant crawling on the floor, and when the mother interfered, bit at and bit her. None of the wounds made by the dog's teeth were considered serious, and although the circumstance was spoken of, no step was taken in the matter for a day or two. It was then considered best to kill the dog, which was done. Of the three who had been bitten none felt any bad effects until Tuesday, when they complained of having the ague. A physician was summoned, and immediately recognized the symptoms of hydrophobia. He inquired of the mother if the lad had not been bitten by a dog. She replied that he had, and with feelings that may easily be imagined, related the circumstance, and they deeply agitated, informed the physician that both her baby and herself had been bitten at the same time. The physicians endeavored to calm her, but found it impossible to do so. Although everything possible was done to relieve the sufferings of the boy, he grew rapidly worse, soon became unable to swallow anything, and died yesterday morning, within twenty-four hours of exhibiting the first symptoms. The unhappy mother is utterly prostrated by the terrible shock. Besides the death of her son, the horrible possibility of herself and infant child becoming victims of the fearful and invariably fatal disease, produced a nervous prostration that now confines her to her bed. Neither the mother nor remaining child have as yet exhibited any of the symptoms of hydrophobia, and it is possible that they will both escape."

WASHINGTON.

Cases for the Spanish Commission—Returns of the President—The Test Oath—Congressman Jenckes on the Repeal of the Interior Department—The Colored Vote of Maryland—Public Debt Statement—Sale of Gold and Purchase of Bonds.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Among the cases which will come for arbitration before the Commission, which the Spanish Government has finally been induced to agree to as a means of settling the claims of American citizens, growing out of the Cuban rebellion, are those of eight embargoed estates, three or four illegal vessel seizures, and numerous claims for indemnity from private individuals, who have suffered loss through arrest and imprisonment, &c. The case of the steamer *Lloyd Aspinwall*, which was submitted to a commission in New-York in June last, is now in the hands of the referee for final judgment.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT AND GARNER.

The President and family, with Secretaries BELKNAP and ROBESON, and Gen. FORNEY, returned to the city this morning. The Cabinet are now all here except Secretary COX, who is away on a brief absence, and Attorney-General AKERMAN, who went North a few days ago to get relieved from an attack of chills and fever.

THE TEST OATH AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Yesterday the Supreme Court of the District, in General Term, with four Judges present, decided to abolish the rule requiring the test oath of applicants for membership of the Bar. The Supreme Court of the United States decided this oath unconstitutional some time since, but up to yesterday our District Court had steadily refused to accept the ruling, insisting that it had a perfect right to dictate the terms of admission to practice at its Bar.

CONGRESSMAN JENCKES ON THE REPEAL OF THE INTERIOR.

Hon. THOMAS A. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, arrived in town yesterday. Mr. JENCKES expresses considerable amazement at the reported abolition of about one-half of the Government, alluding to the fact that the alleged repealing is done in an act reorganizing the Patent Office. He says it is the first instance on record where the lesser contains the greater.

NEW ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

CLEMENT HILL, Esq., late Assistant Solicitor of the City of Boston, has arrived here for the purpose of entering upon the duties of Assistant Attorney-General, to which position he has been appointed by Attorney-General AKERMAN, vice WALBRIDGE A. FIELD, Esq., resigned.

THE COLORED VOTE OF MARYLAND.

Over ten thousand colored voters have registered in the Fifth Maryland District, comprising those counties nearest this city, now represented by FREDERICK STONE. This gives the Republicans a majority of some thousands, and as it seems certain they will poll the entire colored vote, the election of Mr. GARY, the Republican candidate for Congress, is regarded as certain. The Republicans throughout the State seem united and active, and will undoubtedly make a creditable showing. The colored registry in the Allegheny District gives the Republicans fully two thousand majority there, which will give a gain of two members in the State.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CASE.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, yesterday, Judge MCARTHUR, in the case of LATHROP *vs.* The Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, delivered the opinion of the Court sustaining the plea to the jurisdiction of the Court, holding that while the Pawnee and Leavenworth Road accepted aid under the Pacific Railroad act, the right to sue and be sued in all Courts was not conferred.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt earning no interest.	
Five per cent bonds	$221,959,350 00
Six per cent bonds	1,726,000,700 00
Total	$1,947,959,050 00
Interest	41,092,758 00
Debt bearing interest in lawful money.	
Certificates at three per cent	$65,135,000 00
Navy Pension Fund, at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Total	$79,135,000 00
Interest	419,577 08
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.	
Principal	8,627,007 35
Interest	450,020 11
Debt bearing no interest.	
Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,160,971 00
Fractional currency	26,541,104 40
Certificates of gold deposited	15,071,000 00
Total	$399,773,075 40
Total amount outstanding	$2,452,940,372 53
Interest	42,162,345 04
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due and unpaid	$2,475,038,817 57
Amount in the Treasury.	
Coin	$80,081,791 66
Currency	32,026,353 20
Total	$112,108,187 19
Debt less amount in the Treasury	$2,362,930,630 38
Debt less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ultimo	2,363,391,169 41
Decrease of debt during the past month	460,539 03
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	21,419,224 26
Bonds issued to railroad companies, principal outstanding	64,623,488 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	949,252 46
Interest paid by the United States	6,615,245 49
Interest paid by transportation of mails	2,034,297 45
Interest paid by transportation of the United States	6,027,217 12
Interest paid by the United States	8,662,667 94

The reduction since Oct. 1, 1869, is $121,581,419.

GOLD AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell $1,000,000 gold on each Wednesday, and to purchase $2,000,000 bonds on each Thursday of the present month. Also to anticipate the payment of the five per cent. bonds due Jan. 1, 1871, upon an adjustment of the interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. These bonds were issued under the act of June 28, 1870, and amount to $7,022,000.

An Organized Raid of Burglars in Whitestone.

On Thursday, a daring and successful raid of burglars was made at Whitestone, no less than three dwellings having been entered. The house of H. HOFFNECK, on Whitestone Point, was entered through the cellar, from which a number of cases of wine were taken. The burglars then visited the dining-room, and among many miscellaneous articles, a handsome mantel-piece clock was taken. Some clothing was also secured by the thieves. It is thought the entire loss will reach several hundred dollars.

The thieves visited the house of W. D. FERRITES, on Myrtle-avenue, and although articles of little value were taken, nearly every piece of plated ware in the house was destroyed. The house adjoining, occupied by Mr. MARTIN, was also entered and a rich harvest was in their grasp. They seem to have had the run of the building, as they had collected in the hall articles from nearly every room in the house. The clothes of Mr. MARTIN, with a large amount of money in the pockets, were found in the street, having the appearance of being hastily dropped. The burglars seem to have been frightened away.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2.—JOHN H. MCLAIN and GEORGE T. BENSON died, today, of injuries received from the explosion of a steam-fire engine a few days since.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Affairs at Rome—The Pope Declines to Leave the City—The Present Government—Embassy of Peace, and Exiles—Funeral Ceremonies in Albania—Spain Vacillating.

ROME, Oct. 2.—The Marquis of BANNEVILLE, late French Minister to the Papal Court, has left Rome on his return to France.... The Pope declines to quit Rome, and will, for the present, remain at the Castle St. Angelo with an Italian guard. The health of His Holiness is excellent. Gen. MAST commands the national forces in Rome, and civil affairs are administered by a commission of eminent members, over which Signor GANDAMI presides. Political exiles are pouring into the city from all quarters. The inhabitants of the Leonine City will participate in the plebiscitum. It is certain that Baron VON ARNIM, the Prussian Ambassador, will not be recalled.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—It is reported that the Pope has ordered his officials to abstain from voting in the plebiscitum.

The Cuban Emancipation Law—Russian Budget.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—The Spanish Government has been officially advised of the promulgation of the Emancipation law in the Island of Cuba.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 3.—The budget of the Russian Government for 1871 shows no deficit, and this is pointed to as evidence that the intentions of the Czar are pacific.

THE WEST.

National Schutzenfest at Cincinnati—The Prizes Offered for Competition—Attempt of a Convicted Rounder to Escape.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Delegates to the fourth National Schutzenfest, to commence on Monday morning, have been arriving today. Sixteen delegates from New-York and Jersey City, and a large delegation from Philadelphia, arrived this evening, and were escorted to head-quarters with bands of music. New-York has brought from the Germania Rifle Company a prize consisting of $100 in greenbacks. The New-York Bohemian Corps offer a prize of five twenty-dollar gold pieces, arranged in a highly ornamented box. Jersey City brings a prize of a fifty-dollar gold piece, old California pattern, rare and valuable; and Philadelphia previously sent a prize of gold pieces, handsomely arranged, amounting to $200. There is one delegate here from California, and 800 delegates in all are expected.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—A soldier of Newport Barracks, convicted of desertion and sentenced to one year imprisonment, undertook to escape today, by swimming across the Ohio. About eighty shots were fired at him by the garrison. He was not hit, but finally gave himself up.

MANITOBA.

Dissatisfaction in the Red River Country—A Spirit of Vengeance Abroad—Two Hostile Parties in the Settlement.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—A special from St. Paul says that accounts continue to come from the Red River of troubles and dissatisfactions caused by the overbearing, and in many instances lawless proceedings of the Canadian and Ontario volunteers. A letter, dated 12th September, says:

"A spirit of vengeance seems to pervade the ranks, and from indications Gov. ADDERMAN is powerless to restore order and maintain peace. There seems to be two parties in the settlement—the Hudson Bay Company and Gov. ADDERMAN, supported by the truly loyal people, who are intent on preserving peace, and the Canadian party led by Dr. SCHULTZ, who are bent on vengeance, first, to drive Gov. ADDERMAN out of the country, because, as he claims, he is a Lower Canada appointee; then to break up the Hudson Bay Company's influence, destroy their trade and drive them from the country, and, finally, establish a Canadian paradise, with Dr. SCHULTZ at the head. The Canadians declare that no American shall live in Manitoba. The military have received strict orders not to participate in any political matters whatever, and prohibited from visiting the town of Winnipeg."

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Trial of Wilson, the Connecticut State Prison Murderer—Assaults and Robbery at New-Haven—Outrage in Tennessee.

HARTFORD, Oct. 2.—WILSON, the murderer of WILLARD, the Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, was brought to this city on Saturday, and is now confined in the jail, to give him opportunity for interviews with his counsel previous to and during the trial, which will commence on Wednesday next. He will try to prove, as an extenuation of his crime, that he was provoked by bad treatment and bad food while in prison.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 2.—JESSE E. SAVAGE was assaulted by three men on Prince-street, Saturday evening, stabbed several times in the abdomen, neck and arms, and robbed of $1.80 and a gold watch and chain. He had just arrived from New-York on the steamer, and was on his way home. He drew his money from a New-York bank Saturday morning, and counted it in the Frankfort Hotel before taking the boat for home. It is supposed he was followed by New-York thieves, who saw him when he counted his money. SAVAGE is forty-five years old, and married. His death is expected every moment. No arrests have been made.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 2.—A few nights ago a band of masked marauders in Henry County took a number of negroes from their cabins and whipped them, assigning as a reason that they had been voting wrongly. The negroes were industrious peaceable men, but they voted the Democratic ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—A bank in this city was defrauded, yesterday, of $6,000 on a forged check.... The party who attempted to swindle GLENDENNING & DAVIS by a forged check, on Friday, has been held in $25,000 to answer.

CASUALTIES.

Destructive Fire at Providence—Railroad Property Burned—Persons Run Over and Killed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2.—A fire broke out, on Saturday, about midnight, in the paint-shop connected with the repair-shop of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, and destroyed the engine-house, in which there were seven locomotives; the car-house, in which there were three passenger and two baggage cars, and the machine and blacksmith shop, with new and valuable machinery. The locomotives were damaged about half their value, and the total loss is estimated at from $100,000 to $125,000. The damaged property was almost wholly uninsured. The operations of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad will not be interrupted in consequence of the fire.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 3.—An express team ran away on Chapel-street, Saturday evening, and collided with another team. A seven-year-old son of SAMUEL NOTT, the owner of the runaway team, was thrown from the wagon and killed.... JAMES LOMBARD, a deaf and dumb farmer, living near Milford, was run over and killed by the engine of the milk-train from New-York this morning. He was driving cattle to the pasture.

Colored Voters in Maryland—The Oyster Troubles—Departure of Delegates from Baltimore to the Southern Commercial Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 2.—The total registration of the colored vote in this State is 87,000.... In the matter of the oyster troubles, on the eastern shore, Gov. BOWIE has directed the Attorney-General to take immediate action, and has written to the Governor of Virginia, requesting him to release the parties arrested.... The Maryland delegation to the Southern Commercial Convention, at Cincinnati, leave for that city this evening.

Gen. Robert E. Lee Stricken With Paralysis.

RICHMOND, Oct. 2.—The Lexington *Gazette* painfully announces that Gen. R. E. LEE was stricken with paralysis on the 28th ult., since which time he has been altogether speechless. The news universally are bowed with sorrow at this affliction to the old hero. They fear it may be regarded as a mournful event in the State.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—There were eleven deaths from yellow fever yesterday.... The first of the series of base-ball games for the championship of the State was played today between the Lone Stars and Lees. The latter won by a score of 24 to 15.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 2.—The total deaths to date, from yellow fever, is three. One new case is reported today. Six cases are now under treatment. The city is still quarantined against New-Orleans.

HARTFORD, Oct. 2.—The town of Portland voted an additional loan of $103,000 to the Air Line Railroad almost unanimously on Saturday.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

Commander Selfridge's Surveys—The Harbors on the Atlantic Side—Surveys of Three Routes—Eight and Ten Mile Tunnels Necessary—A Route Yet to be Surveyed—Plans of the Expedition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The expedition for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien to ascertain the practicability of a route for the interoceanic canal, under the command of Commander T. O. SELFRIDGE, United States Navy, sailed from New-York in the latter part of January, 1870.

CHARACTER OF THE COAST.

During six months of the year a heavy sea breaks all along the Atlantic border of the Isthmus, and consequently the necessity of a good harbor narrows very much the field of research, which a knowledge of meteorology of the Isthmus also limits to a corresponding degree. There are but three harbors on the Atlantic coast of the Isthmus adapted for the terminus of a canal—the Gulf of San Blas, Caledonia Bay, and the Gulf of Urabá, or Darien. The first two are magnificent bays, easy of access, and entirely protected from the north winds and heavy swell. The Cordilleras Picacate skirt the coast at distances varying from three to eight miles, without a break, except at the northern and southern extremities, while the Chimam range, crossing the Isthmus, indicates that in the central portion will be found the greatest amount of mountain area.

THE SURVEY FROM CALEDONIA BAY.

The survey was commenced at Caledonia Bay in the latter part of February. The whole face of the country is covered with a primeval forest, impenetrable from the thick undergrowth but by slow and laborious cutting, through which the surveyor sauqueles with his compass and level, seeing neither the sky above nor the country around. Under these circumstances it was soon evident to the commander of the expedition that the most practical, as well as expeditious method would be to carry on the survey up the different water-courses. This would give, at all times, the lowest level, the rivers would lead to passes in the mountains, and such exist, and the best results would be obtained in the shortest space of time. As they proceeded, should any route indicate a level adapted for the proposed line, a more exhaustive survey would be undertaken.

TRAVELS WITH INDIANS.

Reconnoissances with the barometer were made up all the streams emptying into Caledonia Bay, including the Aglaunaqua, Aglaunaqua and Washington Rivers. While these were in progress, a reconnoissance in force was made over the mountains to the Pacific slope, down the Sucubti, until the villages of the mountain Indians, the Sucubti tribe, were reached. Here a treaty was made by the commander with them, similar in one with the coast Indians, and the exertions made to show them that we had not come to occupy the country, but merely to look at it, coupled with rigid orders not to molest their property, enabled us at all times to remain on the most friendly terms.

NO PASS.

The result of these explorations failed to exhibit any signs of a Pass, and the line up the Aglaseniqua River, thence over the mountains giving the lowest average level, was selected as the one to be surveyed. A line of levels was successfully carried from the sea over the dividing range at an altitude of 1,200 feet, and down to the Sucubti at a point about three miles below its source, where an altitude of 800 feet was obtained. A series of careful observations were made with both the aneroid and mercurial barometers at the different bench marks, whose height was already determined by the spirit level. They resulted in showing that the aneroid barometer was totally unreliable, being often 100 feet in error, while the extreme deviation of the mercurial barometer was never more than thirty feet, and the average not more than twelve feet from the correct height. The height of the Sucubti, by spirit level 800 feet, was evidence sufficient that no Pass below that altitude existed in the divide. This river, with its tributaries, the Napapti and Asuati, drain a large area of country, of which its bed must necessarily represent the lower level. Careful observations with the mercurial barometer were made down the Sucubti to its junction with the Chucunaque, at which was found an altitude of 150 feet. Ten miles down the Chucunaque an altitude of ninety-nine feet was obtained. In all observations with the barometer a standard was also noted at the sea-shore. All idea of a Pass in the divide being exploded, there remained the sole test of a tunnel to decide upon the impracticability of this route.

SEARCH FOR A TUNNEL ROUTE.

Allowing the largest error ever obtained in our experiments, in the barometrical heights of the Sucubti, taking thirty feet as the depth of our canal, and conceding that at 300 feet, tunneling is more economical than open cutting, there will be found a distance of ten miles from an altitude of 300 feet on the Atlantic slope, to a corresponding one on the Pacific, or, in other words, a tunnel of this length would be necessary.

THE SASSARDI RIVER LINE.

The country in the vicinity of the Sassardi River, presenting favorable indications from the sea, a similar exploration and survey was carried on from Tassardi harbor, some ten miles north of the previous surveys. This was continued up the Sassardi River, across the divide to the Morti; but a like result was obtained, requiring a tunnel of eight miles in length to span the mountain area.

SURVEY FROM THE GULF OF SAN BLAS.

The northern portion of the Isthmus, from the Gulf of San Blas to the Pacific, forms the narrowest portion of the continent, but thirty miles in width. The shortness of this line, the apparance of the interior from the sea, and the magnificent harbor, pointed it out as the proper field for still further explorations. Work was accordingly commenced about the 1st of May, and though the rainy season had commenced, the favorable indications of this line filled all with enthusiasm to push ahead in spite of the hardships and obstacles arising from an inclement season. The line of levels was carried up the Mandinga, the largest river emptying into the Atlantic between the Chagres and the Atrato, and crossed the divide at an altitude of 1,100 feet. It was continued in a south-southeast direction down the Paraiso alone, till, at a distance, run by level, of twenty-three miles from the sea, it met at the junction of the Marmon and San Jose Rivers with the survey of Mr. KELLER, in 1854, whose engineer ran a line of levels from the Pacific up the Marmon to this point. This survey, in connection with Mr. KELLER's, gives a line of spirit levels from ocean to ocean, that, following the beds of streams which flow transversely across the Isthmus, present the lowest possible profile. The result showed a mountain area of ten miles this would require to be tunneled, an undertaking too costly to be profitable, if within the limits of engineering, while the other, portions of this route present the most favorable aspects.

AN EXPLORED ROUTE.

The southern portion of the Isthmus still remains to be explored. The Government proposes to continue these surveys the coming season, which will be carried up the valley of Bayas, thence down to the Chucunaque, Lake, and, far from the mouths of the Atrato. This region was visited by HELLER, an experienced German traveler, in 1854, who reported the divide not over two hundred feet; but this is very unreliable, as he was so unfortunate as to lose his instruments before it was reached.

RETURN OF THE EXPEDITION.

The expedition returned to New-York in July, and though not successful in finding a proper route, have reaped a full reward for their labors in the bearing away of all doubts from three separate routes, and their elimination in the future from the field of inquiry. S.

POLITICAL.

GENERAL NOTES.

J. MILTON TURNER, of St. Louis, has nominated B. GRATZ BROWN as a candidate for the Presidency in 1872.

Hon. S. D. HASTINGS has been nominated for Congress by the Temperance Party of Illinois.

Rev. WM. R. BALLOU, the well-known Universalist preacher at Galesburg, Ill., has been spoken of as a probable candidate for Congress from that district.

At a local election in Petersburg, Va., the other day, the Republican candidate for State Senator, E. G. GRIMES, had a majority over his opponent of 322.

The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Dutchess County have nominated JOEL M. WEGGERY, of Hyde Park, for Assembly.

The policeman, DOUGHERTY, who was implicated in the registration frauds at Philadelphia, has been discharged from the force by Mayor FOX, of that city.

A resolution of welcome to Gen. SHERMAN was recently referred to a committee by the Democratic majority in the Oregon State Legislature.

WM. H. LAMBERT is named as the probable successor of W. H. KELSEY in the Twenty-fifth New-York Congressional District.

GEORGE MOTT has been put in nomination for Congress by the Democrats of the Seventeenth New-York Congressional District. W. A. WEBSTER is the nominee of the Republicans.

"Is Gov. HOFFMAN," says the Albany *Evening Journal*, "sending the copy of his veto of the Podunk Bridge bill all over the State with the expectation that it will make the people forget that he did not veto the Rifle Directors' bill? It is a good supposition, we admit, but it will not put the people asleep on the latter inquiry."

The Democrats of the Third Kentucky District have nominated Gen. LISLE for Congress. He was opposed by Mr. HAZELRIGG. The Republicans candidate is Capt. D. H. LAIR.

The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois have had a difficulty in nominating a candidate. In the midst of the public confusion at the Convention, R. N. STEVENS was put forward as an independent candidate.

The Democrats of the Sixth Michigan Congressional District have begun to prove the inelligibility of Judge SUTHERLAND as a candidate, by claiming that the laws of the State provide that Circuit Judges cannot hold office for one year after the term for which they have been elected has expired. But the Republicans know that State laws are often disregarded by Congress and may so also in this instance.

The Democratic organs are trying to make it appear that there is dissatisfaction with the nomination of Mr. LAMBING in the Twenty-second District of the State of New-York. The Orange *Press* says that there are no grounds whatever for such a report. Mr. LAMBING is deservedly popular with the Republican voters.

The nominations by both parties in New-Jersey are now completed, as follows:

Republicans.	Democrats.
1—John W. Hazleton.	Benjamin F. Lee.
2—W. A. Jewell.	Samuel C. Forker.
3—Robert Stanley.	Samuel C. Forker.
4{ E. Fitzgerald, (Ind.)	John T. Bird.
4— John Hill.	Philip Rafferty.
5{ Geo. A. Halsey.	Orestes Cleveland.
5{ G. R. Halsey, (Ind.)	

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* is impressed with the opinion that the Republicans will carry the election next November. It still urges a more complete organization. At the recent charter election at Wilmington the vote stood as follows:

Republicans.	Democrats.
Mayor.....1,701	Bright.....1,597
Treasurer.....Kilgore.....1,822	McCullough.....1,416
Assessor.....Woodward.....1,707	McCall.....1,416
Councilmen (total).....4,076	(Total).....3,429

The vote was very light—the Democratic loss than last year, when the Republicans prevailed. The vote at the State election next November will, probably, result in a loss of the Commercial promises a Republican majority of at least 400.

HORACE MAYNARD recently made a telling speech before the Tennessee Republican Convention, in the course of which he said that "the roll of the Committee on Resolutions of the Democratic State Convention looked like the muster-roll of Rosecrans's army, reassembled for the battle of Chickamauga, under that, Gen. THOMAS was not there to frighten them away."

Judge HORACE BOARDMAN SMITH, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-seventh New-York District, receives the following indorsement from the Elmira *Advertiser*: "We have known Judge SMITH intimately during all the years of his majority, and know that in point of ability, culture, high moral character, and consistent devotion to principle, he ranks with the best class of our public men, and in the enlarged sphere to which he is soon to be transferred he will rapidly achieve that honorable distinction which is due to acknowledged talent and pure character."

The Middletown *Press* says: "When Gen. WOODFORD was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1868, on the ticket with Gov. FENTON, the Democratic papers were then as now lavish in their abuse of him. Yet, notwithstanding all their abuse, and notwithstanding the fact, too, that he was then comparatively unknown, he ran ahead of his ticket, receiving over 15,000 votes more, which was over 1,900 more than Gov. FENTON's."

The following is an extract from the address of the Michigan Republican State Central Committee:

"The State taxation under Democratic rule ranged from three to five mills on the dollar when they provided for the interest on the State debt, as shown by the following figures: 1848, 3.66 mills; 1849, 3.66 mills; 1850, 4.66 mills; 1851, 3.42 mills; 1852, 3.66 mills. This is the average of any year since the Republican Party has been in power, from 1855 to 1870, was that of 1868, 3.12 mills. The average State tax for the sixteen years that they have controlled the State has been 2.66 mills, or 1 mill less. For the past four years the tax has been as follows: 1866, 1.85 mills; 1867, 2.21 mills; 1868, 1.61 mills; 1869, 1.38 mills. This includes all taxes levied by the State for any purpose. The increase of the State debt by the War was $2,429,400. The total bonded debt Nov. 30, 1865, was $8,000,000. It was reduced in 1867 and 1868, $1,000,000; in 1869, $500,000; and in 1870, up to Sept. 15, $547,000. Total reduction in three years and ten months of $1,880,000. The bonded debt Sept. 15, 1870, was $5,600,000, or less than $6,000,000 more than it was Nov. 30, 1860, before the commencement of the war."

The Ring Government.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Sept. 30.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is rendering excellent service to the cause of good government and public morality by its searching and fearless exposures of the character and operations of the Tammany Ring. The need of such a trenchant blade, if it had never before existed, is now certainly apparent. The Government of New-York City may or may not be worse than at any former period. That is not the real point. To people outside of New-York, it is one of secondary consequence. But whether the character of that Government shall continue to be extended over the whole State, whether the spirit of the Tammany Ring shall permanently infuse itself into every department of our State Administration, is a matter of the gravest import.

And this is precisely the question which is now forced upon us. If there has ever been any disguise, the mask has at length been entirely thrown off. The Ring has shown its supremacy in the Democratic Party of this State, in the way that no man can misunderstand its relation. In the Rochester Convention its ascendency was so well established that it not only controlled the entire action of the body, but recklessly defied all usage and exercised its mastery in the most abusive manner. The whole party is under its control. No man can be nominated to an important office without its influence. One who is out of its favor cannot be presented even for shovels and picks. When DANIEL D. TOMPKINS was Governor, an appropriation was made by the State for the purpose of refunding to the veterans the expenses incurred by them during the war. In 1860, when the organization was formed, the veterans sought relief from the State through this act, and finally the State issued certificates bearing interest, which were distributed to each of the veterans or their widows and children. But these certificates have never been paid in full. They amount in the aggregate to about $1,600,000, and last year only $100,000 were appropriated, which, when distributed, gave to each man, woman and child about $15 50. If these certificates were paid in full the money would do the survivors some good, but they complain of its being doled out to them by driblets.

The veterans have a plot at Cypress Hills Cemetery which was donated to them by the Trustees, and in which are buried twenty-six of the old soldiers who would otherwise have been interred in Potters' Field. The society is now anxious to fence this plot in, and erect a monument. Gen. RAYMOND will be pleased to receive contributions to this object, and will give any information respecting it. His office is at No. 4 City Hall place.

The Car-Drivers' and Conductors' Strike Continued.

Since Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, all the cars connected with the Belt line have been stopped, owing to the strike among the drivers and conductors. Last evening inquiries were made at the depot, in Thirty-sixth-street and First-avenue, and it was ascertained that no arrangement had been come to between the men and the Company. The depot was quite dry, and but a few liquor-store close by a large number of the men on strike were to be seen.

Our reporter had an interview with several of the strikers, and they informed him that the only difficulty between them and the Company was that they would not yield to the demand of the Company to work longer than they had been working.

They said they had to work, on the average, fourteen hours a day; and if they agreed to run the cars now, it would entail two hours and a half longer. For this the Company has offered to pay twenty-five cents, making their daily pay $3 50. They do not want the extra pay, as they say the hours are now too long; that during the long headed Summer they had to work on without relief, and now that the Winter season is coming on, the Company want to extend further work. The reason of this demand from the Company is, they say, that it is intended to do away with the "short cars," running to the Park and the Depot. On Saturday night a requisition was sent in to the Presidents and Secretary by the drivers, stating that they were willing to resume their work on the usual terms, and if they were not allowed to work as before they should hold out on strike in defiance. At present no reply has been given, but it is thought that as no arrangement has been arrived at, the Company will find other men who will work under the new regulations. With respect to the fare, it is stated that no sum was fixed in the charter, and therefore the Company are at liberty to charge what they please.

The Fourth-avenue car-drivers' strike has been settled by the Company's finding other men, who were willing to work the extra hours. They now work from 6 o'clock in the morning until 12 at night, receiving $1 a day.

They are allowed during the day from four to five hours, but the men contended that those hours of leisure were of no good to them, and that they ought not to work the extra hours without overtime pay. On this line the Company have allowed to charge three cents per mile, and they will not lower their fares.

No cars will run on the Belt line today, according to present arrangements, and it is possible that they will be suspended for some time. This entails a loss of about $700 derived from fares, without saying anything of the ordinary expenses of the Company.

Oyster Wars in Chesapeake Bay.

The *Virginia State Journal* of the 30th ult. says: "The disputed question of the water boundaries in Tangier Sound, between Maryland and Virginia, has caused a renewal of the 'oyster war.' On Tuesday two tugs, belonging to the Virginia oystermen, came into the sound and passed around the upper end, round the lower point of Smith's Island, and suddenly appeared among the fleet of oyster vessels at work in the sound, cut off and captured ten oysters boats belonging to Maryland ports. The oystermen were imprisoned in jail at Drumm

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Contrary to the general expectation, the week ending Saturday, Oct. 1, was not an active one. Real estate business in all its branches was extremely dull, no particular interest being manifested, and hardly any event worthy of notice occurring. Transactions were made on Tuesday and Thursday only, at the Exchange, and the aggregate amount of City property disposed of was, in value, but $74,365. In the matter of suburban sales, the same apathy was observed during the week. Several sales were attempted, but they failed to achieve that success which their merits entitle them to. The most noteworthy sale of the week was made on Thursday, by DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., who disposed of the Rushmore estate and adjacent property, located at Mamaroneck, in Westchester County, to the amount of $60,000. The transfer record of the week would seem, however, to indicate some more activity in the line of private sales. The number of transfers for both this City and Brooklyn is larger than that of the week previous, and the represented value of property also larger in proportion. The following table shows the course of property in this respect during the week:

	No. Transfers New-York.	Value.	No. Transfers Brooklyn.	Value.
Saturday, Sept. 24	18	$252,125	21	$144,949
Monday, Sept. 26	14	300,069	21	201,210
Tuesday, Sept. 27	18	179,150	28	309,065
Wednesday, Sept. 28	12	238,500	12	96,750
Thursday, Sept. 29	14	240,000	19	154,900
Friday, Sept. 30	15	222,200	17	90,200
Total	91	$1,432,044	118	$995,614

In the matter of new buildings proposed for erection in the City, a gratifying increase is perceptible, the weekly list showing the number to be fifty-two, of which twenty-seven are fireproof. Several public buildings are also included in the list, a description of which was published in Saturday's TIMES.

For the present week the following sales are already noticed, all of which are of an important nature.

Today, on the premises, at 3 P. M., at Newark, N. J., R. H. MILLER, assignee of HENRY ROPERS, bankrupt, will dispose of the property known as "the New-Jersey Wire Works." The property comprises five valuable tracts of land.

On Wednesday, at 1 P. M., on the ground, at Rye and Westchester County, Dingee, Ketcham & Co. will sell seventy fine plans of building lots, equal to 416 City lots. The property is well located, near the railway station, on high ground, and distant from Rye Beach but three-quarters of a mile. The lots will be divided in regard to size, as purchasers may desire. In addition, the elegant, commodious, three-story villas will also be disposed of. The success attending the sale made by this firm last week, in this vicinity, indicates a successful result for the coming auction. Persons desiring to be present can take the trains from the New-Haven Railway Depot, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, at either 9 or 11½ A. M., reaching Rye in time for the sale. At the last-named place, carriages will be in waiting to convey parties to the ground. Full particulars of the proposed transaction and maps of the property can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 6 Cedar-street. The sale is peremptory.

On Thursday, A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, O. H. PIERSON, auctioneer, will hold the first of their series of sales of desirable property, situated at Scotch Plains, near Fanwood Station, N. J. The sale begins at 12 M., on the ground, and has already attracted much attention from the liberal manner in which it has been advertised, and also from the attractions offered on the auction day. Six hundred lots are to be sold, all located near the Station, to which a plank walk will be laid, and the same improvement placed between each lot to be offered. The terms are liberal, $10 being required on each lot, with the balance payable in installments. Tickets for an excursion train will be furnished on application to the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street, and a collation will be served in the assembly of the tents on the ground. In order to add attractions to the sale, GRAFFULA'S Seventh Regiment Band will accompany the excursion. The property to be sold is only one hour distant from the City, from the New-York side of the river, by the New-Jersey Central Railway, and in other respects presents advantages to investors of real estate who may desire to locate in this vicinity. The sale should be well attended.

On Thursday, also, J. W. MORRIS will sell at auction, at Long Branch, on the ground, at 12 M., a cottage, 30 by 30, in perfect order, located on Union-avenue. Ill health of the owner is sufficient cause for its disposition. Parties interested in the transaction can take the steamer at 7¼ A. M. from the foot of Murray-street, attend the sale, and return to the City the same day.

In reference to sales at the Exchange during the week, should any important transactions be proposed, they will receive due notice. Tuesday and Thursday will probably be busy days, as considerable property is already bulletined. Any sale that may take place will be fully reported in this column.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broome-st., s. s., 41 ft. e. of Laurens-st., 21x22.... $12,000
Elizabeth-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Division-st., 25x75, 2 buildings..... 8,000
Sullivan-st., e. s., 125 ft., n. of Houston-st., 25x100 20,000
block..... 15,000
26th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9..... 19,000
23d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.4x98.9..... 14,000
42d-st., n. s., 225 ft. w of 9th-av., 25x100.4..... 22,000
44th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 16.10x100.4..... 12,000
57th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 8th-av., 24.6x100.5..... 22,000
96th-st., s. s., 24 ft. e. of Avenue A, 24.6x102.2..... 3,075
96th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11..... 2,100
103d-st., and 104th-st., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., and 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 125x127.4..... 800
151st-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 125x25..... 600
151st-st. and 9th-av., 75 ft. s. of 151st-st. and 400 ft. e. of 9th-av., 175x150..... 1,210

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bedford-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100..... $600
High-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Pearl-st., 25x145..... 6,000
Madison-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 100x100..... 3,000
Ryerson-st., w. s., 195 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x100 12,125
State-st., n. s., about 225 ft. e. of Court-st., 22x100..... 10,000
Schermerhorn-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Court-st., 22x100..... 12,000
Mill-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x87..... 1,625
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100..... 10,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x100..... 7,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Grand-av., 25x100..... 3,000
Howard-av. and Baltic-st., s.w.cor., 25x127.9x25 2,925

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Middletown.

Osgood-av., e. s., adjoining estate of E. Center, 28x110..... $250
Varian-st., s. s., 219 ft. from McKeon-st., 25x100 300
Richmond Turnpike, adjoining M. Bullock's, 25 x75..... 300

Port Richmond.

Shore-road, s. s., adjoining land of Mrs. E. G. Housman, 1 13-100 acres..... $9,000

Village of Stapleville.

Adjoining land of Cornelius Disosway, 1¼ acres..... $800

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Howard Newlin property, 325 acres..... $30,000
Capt. F. W. Bequa Dock property..... 30,000
Smith-st., s. s., W. H. Hoadson, 6 X115..... 7,500

Morrisania.

126th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Willis-av., 18x100..... $8,000
142d-st., s. s., 505 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100.. 1,400
Willis-av., w. s., 95 ft. n. of 148th-st., 24x100..... 1,000
161st-st., n. s., 456 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 34x100.. 1,800
Willis-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 144th-st., 25x104..... 975

Yonkers.

South Broadway, w. s., 74 ft. s. of Highland-av., 75x208..... $6,150
Warburton-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Wells-av., 75x230 12,000
Spring-street, w. s., lot No. 22, Spring-st., 25x50.. 1,100
Kingsbridge to Yonkers road, 200 ft. n. of E. Dakin's, 25x84..... 1,000

Mount Pleasant.

W. J. Hunter's road, e. s., adjoining G. M. Purdy's, 30 acres..... 2,125

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Summit-av., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Manhattan-av., 25 x93..... $925
Atlantic-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100.. 900
Newark-av., n. s., 81 ft. w. of Grand-st., 27x100.. 1,400
West-side-av., w. s., S. W. Rice's, 9 32-100 acres.. 2,250
South 7th-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 16x92. 800

Bayonne.

Avenue D, w. s., adjoining J. Cadmus' property, 25x100..... $30,000

Hoboken.

Hudson-st., w. s., 195 ft. n. of 8th-st., 100x198..... $12,000

Newark.

New-Jersey-av., n. s., 110 ft. w. of Pacific-st., 25x95..... $4,000
Akron-st., s. s., 167 ft. e. of Orington-st., 37x135.. 900
Main-st., n. s., adjoining R. W. Wolfarth's property..... 12,000
Court-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of South 9th-st., 25x100. 300
Crawford-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Washington-st., 25x100..... 7,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$20,000.—EAST 18TH-ST., GOOD neighborhood.—For sale, three-story and basement, high-stoop brick house, size 20x42, in good order, and containing all the modern improvements. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 38 Broadway.

$18,000.—43D-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV., for sale, a new three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house; size 16.8x50. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 38 Broadway.

A CHURCH COSTING $20,000 IS building very near the $20 letter Scotch Plains, N. J., to be sold on THURSDAY by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., which is proof positive that it is village property, and not way off in the country.

CENTRAL PARK.—A PLOT OF LOTS, north-west corner 59th-av. and 59th-st., will be sold low on easy terms; below grade and fine view; good investment. Apply to owners,

L. L. & L. M. GUTHRIE, No. 120 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house No. 225 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; is a beautiful location; desirable in all respects; possession immediately. For particulars apply to M. E. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, or No. 20 2d-place, Brooklyn.

FIRST GREAT SALE AT SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J., on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 600 lots in the village; plank walk in front of each lot; plank walk to station. Free train and collation; and splendid music by Graffulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

FOR SALE.—$12,000.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in desirable neighborhood, No. 24 1st-place, Brooklyn. Address N. A. HALE, Box 99 Chinatown, L. I. P. O., N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT ELIZABETH.—FIFTY TRAINS EACH AWAY DAILY.—Forty to fifty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt sts., by the most safe, comfortable, picturesque and reliable lines; delightful suburban cottage home, modern built and fitted, roomy and in good order, suitable for Winter or Summer residence; eligible and healthy location; lot 50x200, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; 1½ minutes from depot; will sell at $15,000, one-third cash. Address C. C., Box No. 226 Post-office, New-York.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES.—Plans for Scotch Plains, to be sold by A. D. MELLICK, JR., 16 BRO., on THURSDAY, Oct. 6. The greatest inducements ever offered for lot-buyers on the General Road; plank walks in front of each lot, and plank walks to station. A free train and luncheon, and splendid music by Graffulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Payment only $10 monthly.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., OPPOSITE Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park, new house, all modern conveniences, desirable neighborhood, property restricted for first-class improvements; one hour from New-York; 20 minutes six trains daily. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Inquire of BLACK, WELL & SMITH, No. 343 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cross sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—FOUR FINE RESIdences near railroad depot, and several smaller ones, for sale cheap; also, a variety of large and small farms for sale near Rahway, one hour from New-York. A. G. MARTIN, Main-st., near Post-office, Rahway.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Four desirable country residences to be sold at auction on Oct. 11, 1870.

For maps and particulars apply to

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE ON the banks of the Hudson, at Poughkeepsie, within walking distance of Post-office and depot. Inquire of EDWIN SWAIN, No. 127 Fleet-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—HALF OF A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone high-stoop house, in perfect order, with all the modern improvements, in 112th-st., Harlem, between 3d and 4th avs., to a good tenant only; a small family preferred; for one month. For particulars apply at No. 111 Sixth-av., corner 13th-st., New-York.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR RENT, FULLY furnished, complete, well-located residence, stables, 1½ acres, water, gas, terrace throughout, fine views, ample shade; rent low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH brick house, rent $600; water, gas, sewer; situated in Fort Green place, near the Park. Apply to M. T. REEES, No. 30 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 444 West 26th-st.; all improvements; rent, $1,200. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 13 Bleecker-st.

TO LET AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A well-furnished house of twelve rooms; stable in the door. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 120 Wall-st.

GOSHEN FARM FOR SALE.—SEVenty acres, good buildings, fine orchard, splendid landscape, at a bargain.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ENGLISH BASEment, 3 rooms, near Park-av., very desirable. Apply at No. 38 Pitt-st., Room No. 3.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET.—THE ELIGIBLY-SITUATED store, 27 Cortlandt-st., basement, Nos. 194 and 196 Broadway; gas, etc., well lighted. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 128 Fulton-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,

NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST GREAT SALE AT SCOTCH PLAINS,

Fanwood Station, one hour from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, on

THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1870,

at 12 M., on the premises,

SIX HUNDRED CHOICE LOTS

will be positively sold at auction, situated immediately at the village; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS and STORES adjoining; PLANK WALK in front

PLANK WALK TO STATION.

This property is without doubt among the most desirable ever offered on the line of the Central Road, no expense having been spared in preparing for immediate occupancy. The streets are handsomely graded. The location is most beautiful, being just at the base of the blue range of mountains, and lovely views are obtained. A clear mountain stream crosses the property.

REMARKABLY EASY TERMS.

ONLY THE DOLLARS PAYMENT REQUIRED ON EACH LOT; BALANCE PAYABLE IN INSTALLMENTS. GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OF MODERATE MEANS.

FREE TRAIN AND COLLATION.

GRAFULLA'S SPLENDID SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND WILL ACCOMPANY THE EXCURSION.

For descriptive maps and railroad passes apply to

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys, No. 49 Wall-st.,

R. O. GLOVER, No. 1 Dey-st.,

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

WILLIAM E. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE FIFTH WARD.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE

Will sell at auction, on

FRIDAY, Oct. 7, 1870, at 11 o'clock noon,

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 BROADWAY,

Under direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., Referee,

The following property:

No. 13 Thames-st., has erected upon it a two-story and attic brick building.

No. 20 Thames-st., has erected upon it a three-story brick building.

Nos. 18 and 24 Liberty-st., has erected upon them a five-story brick building, with marble front.

Also, at the same time and place,

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE XXIID WARD.

Under direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., Referee,

FORDHAM-STREET.—Five lots on the north side of 40th-st., distant 400 feet east of 8th-av.; size, each, 25x100.

Upon the premises there is erected a one-story brick stable, which nearly covers the whole plot.

The premises will be sold subject to a lease thereon, which expires on the 1st day of April, 1877, at a rental of $1,750 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, and all taxes, &c., &c.

For maps and other particulars apply to the referee, or to the auctioneers, No. 37 Cedar-st.

S. DECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF FINE VILLA PROPERTY AND DESIRABLE VILLAGE LOTS, IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1870, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE GROUNDS, SEVENTY-FOUR BEAUTIFUL LOTS, EQUAL TO 416 CITY LOTS

in size, to suit all purchasers, a few minutes from Rye Station, and three-quarters of a mile from Rye Beach. Land high and rolling.

TWO MODERN COTTAGE VILLAS OF TWELVE ROOMS EACH, AND ONE COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

Trains leave Depot of New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 23d-st. and 4th-av., at 9 A. M. and 11½ A. M. Carriages will await arrival of trains at Rye Station, to convey visitors to and from the grounds.

For maps, circulars, and other particulars, apply to

J. M. HALSTEAD, (owner,)

On the grounds;

T. S. SHEPHERD,

No. 23 Broadway; or

DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO.,

No. 38 Cedar-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, OCT. 4, 1870,

at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

Positive sale of two desirable building lots at Roselle, N. J., situated corner of Chestnut-st. and 4th-av., near the station, and in the midst of improvements.

Roselle is 45 minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and is rapidly improving.

Maps to be had of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON ADELPHI-ST., BROOKLYN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, J. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

ADELPHI-STREET, BROOKLYN.—The lot of land together with the three-story high-stoop brick house on the easterly side of Adelphi-st., between De Kalb and Willoughby avs., and known as new No. 255 (old No. 97). The house is well built, containing all improvements, and is in good order. Fine garden, containing grapery and peach trees. Immediate possession. Lot 25x100 feet 6 inches.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN.

No. 49 Washington-square (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Programs kept at all agencies for families and college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which permits are invited to visit.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 21 West 11th-st., will commence the Seventh year Sept. 22. The boys' class, No. 49 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

E. DE CRAUSATE'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 19, at No. 203 West 56th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

DOLLERAY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 577 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business can become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Open day and evening.

A CARD.—GOLDSMITH'S WRITING COLLEGE, removed from Beach's Buildings to No. 49 East 14th-st. Union-square. Spectacles, penmanship and book-keeping. Private instruction given.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction includes the following branches: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are so formed as MUTUALLY TO ASSIST. Cadets are organized into A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT. RIDING-SCHOOL with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. For further information address

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,

Sing Sing, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

AVENUE A, BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH STS.,

CORNER OF TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

Mrs. WILDE hopes to open that on the 12th September she will open a boys' School separate from her Young Ladies' Academy. Her professional assistants will be those who only direct the instruction of the Boys, but will also instruct before the young ladies' department. The location of the school is healthy, and every attention will be given to the comfort of the boys. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Lenox-place, or by addressing the Principal at Manamoras.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Thorough education. The best features of home and foreign schools. Especial attention to modern languages, music and art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Sandel, Louis' Gymnasium. Prospectus of Dutton's Broadway, or by visiting the Principal, REV. GIDEON REDMAN.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French school for boys, reopens Sept. 19, in Morton's Lyric Hall, No. 726 6th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts. Those wishing a good school will do well to call.

MRS. DOTY AND MRS. TRIVETT—Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Auburn, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils from the school continue the advantage of City and country. It opens the 1st Monday in October.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 46th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 19. Pupils from the school when admitted as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 9 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 19. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A.D. 1831,) No. 102 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., reopened Sept. 19. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.

MRS. C. BEARS, NO. 229 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 39th-st.; English, French, German and Spanish Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL.—Ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics reopens Sept. 19, at No. 1,362 Broadway, near 37th-st.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens Sept. 19, at No. 1,397 Broadway, near 38d-st. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 787 7th-av.

PROF. J. E. GUERNEBAULT HAS RESumed from Europe and will resume his professional duties on and after the 26th September. Application at No. 30 Union-square.

MISS MCINTOSH'S "HOME CLASS" for her ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 14, at her residence, No. 12 West 34th-st. First subject: "German History of Literature."

THE MISSES DWIGHT'S ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and little girls, at No. 42 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 20.

MISS BRUSH (SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Pim-Henry) will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 6 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes; total cost in common English $300 per year. Address Rev. T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 28th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 341 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES MUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 19.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 249 West 34th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS HALLOWS'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 21 East 32d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

ADDRESS A. F. LASHER, PENNINGton, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Nos. 128, 130 AND 132 EAST 27TH-ST.,

REOPENS SEPT. 19.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.

Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 147 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.

Circulars sent on request.

MR. & MRS. ELIE CHARLIER, Principals.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 426 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 22. Able masters in charge of the several departments.

Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 261 8TH-AV. AND 97 BROADWAY.

Corner 23d-st., opens Sept. 19—Eleventh year.

Roomy spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young people with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In four years, 30 have entered College—3 Columbia, 6 Yale, 1 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Amherst, 1 Rutgers, 1 Union, 1 Hobart, 1 Trinity, 1 Hamilton. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Pupils graduated. Only sure, contented, working pupils remain. Apply early.

This year's pupils are from 8 to 14 years' connection: John Archibald, Thos. Goadby, Abner Osborn, Dr. R. G. Bartlett, John A. Hudden, Jas. L. Phipps, J. B. Bergen, Wm. A. Wheeler, Jas. W. Ogden, John S. Boyd, Jas. C. Holden, Geo. B. Satterlee, John Brooks, Thos. W. Lyendecker, Dan. S. Schanck, Edwin J. Brown, Albert Kelsey, Samuel Sloane, Keith H. Burbank, Chas. Chauncey, Jas. Symington, Nathl. W. Chase, Lloyd Lockwood, Geo. T. Tripp, Thos. H. Conkling, Thos. McNamee, Abner Underhill, Kenny Cunillard, Robert F. Masters, Judge Van Vorst, Leonard Cox, Dr. W. Wallace, Geo. Hopkins, Jas. Bond, Chas. Quintin, Joseph Merrill, Chas. G. Wilson, Henry Day, Wm. Morrison, Hiram Young.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 25 BROADWAY, and 42 Rue-av,

BROOKLYN BRANCH,

Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court, Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court,

Near Schermerhorn.

(Chartered in 1862 under special law.)

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

TERMS—CLASSES—$10 and $15 per quarter.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION—$20 per quarter.

Pupils can enter at any time. Pupils belong to the whole corps, which now numbers forty-one of the best Instructors in the country.

A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED.

Application to be made at the General Conservatory Office.

No. 25 BROADWAY, near 18th-st., NEW-YORK.

No. 128 NEW No. 102 COURT, near Sackett, BROOKLYN.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

NOS. 37 AND 39 WEST 32D-ST.

Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, music, gymnastics, and free instruction in every extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

LESPINASSE,

Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies, Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 32 Pine-st. WALSH & LESOY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German, Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 21 and 23 West 31st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address as No. 23 West 31st-st.

MRS. CARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 5 EAST 37TH-ST.,

will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. CARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

Miss WHITCOMB'S,

Successor to

Miss HARRISON'S,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. Pupils from the school of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.

Address as above.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20, at 372 Madison-av. Will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

FLUSHING, L. I.,

Terms, $300 per quarter, from

NOV. 1.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common sense management. Request Sept. 5. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 488 Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. CORNWALL'S

School for boys and young gentlemen advanced to study, No. 1,267 Broadway. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MR. E. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,

No. 1,216 Broadway, near 31st-st. Number limited; primary department for gentlemen.

MISS YOUNGS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses will reopen in a new and fine location, No. 44 West 54th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. (Address as above.) Misses and masters taught in separate rooms.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE, TRENTON, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A.M., President, (formerly from Brainard Institute, Cranbury, N. J.)—Live school; thirty years' experience. Send for a circular.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, Highlands, Hudson, West Point. For circulars, apply to Mrs. ROBBIE and Miss PICKERSGILL, or Home Journal, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF the New-York Infirmary, No. 128 2d-av., corner 8th-st., New-York. Winter term commences TUESDAY, Oct. 4. For catalogues and information apply to EMILY BLACKWELL, M. D., Secretary.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 19. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 38th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, EL-lenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $300.

S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 165 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 512 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of a first-class school for young ladies. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 16 Washington-st.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 40th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS PERRINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 166 East 26th-st., Sept. 20.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL (FOR FORTY Boys only), Broadway, corner 23d-st.—English, Classical, French, German. Primary.

MRS. FREDERICK JOHNSON'S PRIvate School for young ladies, No. 154 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—2 WEST 16TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Preparatory for Young Ladies. Reopens Sept. 19. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 20. Address as above.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL—Classical, French and English—will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

MISS F. E. FRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 22 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. S. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS J. N. MOORE'S FRENCH AND English Day School (No. 259 West 15th-st.) for girls will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

A BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I. J. HASBROUCK, A.M., Principal.

MISS OLSEN'S ENGLISH AND French school, for Misses and children, will be reopened Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,183 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

S. A. FARNAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

67TH-AV., CORNER 67TH-ST.

In the departments of classical and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 19; the Primary department Sept. 26, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 3½ P. M.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Reopens 20th year Sept. 22, at No. 1,323 Broadway, between 38th and 39th sts. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.

Prof. A. B

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

VILLE DE PARIS.....SUMNER...SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, Oct. 15
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSEL...SATURDAY, Oct. 22

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.

TO PARIS, (including silver ticket,) $145 and $85.

Fifty dollars of the above passage money.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid the inconvenience of transit through England, and the annoyance of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACHENZIE, Agent, No. 2 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and mails.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 5 | Siberia, Saturday, Oct. 15
Batavia, Thurs., Oct. 6 | Russia, Wednes., Oct. 19
Tarifa, Saturday, Oct. 8 | Calabria, Thurs., Oct. 20
Java, Wednesday, Oct. 12 | Cuba, Saturday, Oct. 22
Algeria, Thursday, Oct. 13 | China, Wednesday, Oct. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $140 gold; Second Cabin, $90 gold.
Return tickets, first cabin, $250 gold; second cabin, $175 gold.

By the steamers carrying steerage:
First cabin, $140 gold; Second Cabin, $90 gold; Steerage, $30 gold.
Return tickets, first cabin, $250 gold; second cabin, $175 gold; steerage, $60 gold.

Passage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Drafts for £1 and upwards payable at all the principal towns in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, be ready, payable on demand, and can be had by any other line or ship.

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.

TO PARIS, (including silver ticket,) $145 and $85.

Fifty dollars of the above passage money.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid the inconvenience of transit through England, and the annoyance of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACHENZIE, Agent, No. 2 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and mails.

THE ANCHOR LINE (PEARSE'S) MAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked through to all principal railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, by mail, weekly, fortnightly and monthly, or by any other line or ship.

EXPRESS STEAMERS. | EXTRA STEAMERS.
Cassandria.....Sat., Oct. 8 | Cassandria.....Wed., Oct. 5
Anchoria.....Sat., Oct. 15 | Britannia.....Wed., Oct. 19
India.....Sat., Oct. 22 | Iowa.....Wed., Nov. 2
Australia.....Sat., Oct. 29 | Caledonia.....Wed., Nov. 16
Columbia.....Sat., Nov. 5 | Scotia.....Wed., Nov. 30
Europa.....Sat., Nov. 12 | Iowa.....Wed., Dec. 14

Sailing every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin, $80 and $85, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $60.

Steerage, $30. REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 4 North River.

HELVETIA, Capt. Gerrie, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, Thomas, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 4 A. M.
FRANCE, Gaggin, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, Kennedy, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 4 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, according to location. Steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

LONDON DIRECT.

VIRGINIA, Atkinson, Thursday, Oct. 13, at 10 A. M. Cabin passage, $80 and $85, currency.

Steerage passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax.)
Saturday, Oct. 4, 7 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 8, 7 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Oct. 15, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax.)
Tuesday, Oct. 18, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin, (single berth), $75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....$40
To Halifax, N. S.....20 | To Halifax, N. S.....15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GERRY.....Oct. 5, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FRESMAN.....Oct. 12, at 3½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Oct. 19, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. LEARY.....Oct. 26, at 3½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WEBBERAY.....Nov. 2, at 3½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Nov. 9, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, $30, gold.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. | Second Class.
$125 to $175. | $100.

According to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.

Medicine and attendance free.

OCEANIC, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER, Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Nov. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freights for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Oct. 3.

Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. of Saturday, Oct. 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

E. E. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Oct. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALONY, THURSDAY, Oct. 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 10 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ARCHER, SATURDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 34 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month:
MERIMACK, Capt. WEM. Oct. 20.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THEBAUDIN, Nov. 20.
NEVADA, Capt. GERRY.....Oct. 20.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 3 East River.
The new steamer
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. THOMPSON, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKE, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Oct. 6.
COLUMBIA, Capt. H. VAN SICK.....Oct. 13
MISSOURI, Capt. E. E. EDWARDS.....Oct. 20
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
Splendid fishing at Lewes.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 355 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned.

Price, 97½ and Interest. The mortgaged Bonds issued (at $15,000,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 65 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track, in good plight.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, property of every description, and franchises, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 PINE-ST.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

GOLD LOAN
OF THE
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
WATER-WORKS COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
$1,000 EACH.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
DUE IN 1898.
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOV. 1,
AT UNION TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

We offer for sale a limited amount
AT 90, AND ACCRUED INTEREST,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$800,000
AUTHORIZED ISSUE BONDS.....500,000

We respectfully invite the attention of Capitalists and Investors to these bonds.

Estimated result.....$140,000
Interest on Bonds.....35,000

Leaving for current expenses, sinking fund and to extend the works.....$105,000

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company, New-York, as trustees for the bondholders.

The Company has no floating debt.

Pamphlets, containing copies of the Company's charter, and the mortgage to Union Trust Company, &c., furnished on application.

Government Securities and bonds having market value, taken in exchange on favorable terms.

Bonds sent by express to any part of the country free of charge.

THE WORKS WILL BE COMPLETED IN SIXTY DAYS.

There are few chances of Bonds to introduce, as the income from the works will be largely in excess of amount required to pay interest.

There remains only a small portion of the Loan unsold, and at the present price these Bonds are an investment far more profitable and safer than Government, being equal to about 9 per cent per annum, with a good prospect of an advance on their present price.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
BANKERS,
NO. 52 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on deposits, against which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.
A. V. STOUT,
President National Gold and Leather Bank.
DANIEL DICKINSON,
Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT E. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
EDWARD O. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

Cammann & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.,
Transact a general banking business, and give particular attention to the purchase and sale of Government, State and Railroad Securities.
Deposits received subject to check at sight.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1885.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 30 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who are afraid the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their numerous troubles are inviting the travelers from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in purchasing the tickets from Paris, information, and in facilitating entrance to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Companions and temporary couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by inquiring at the Office of THOS. COOK'S Agency, Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 10 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe and the East Indies.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 24 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors in the place of those retired by the expiration of their terms of service, viz., William M. Aspinwall, Joseph W. Alsop, of New-York, and Lars Anderson, of Cincinnati, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of September until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 18th day of October.—By order,
R. R. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RACCOON CREEK GOLD MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1870.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Raccoon Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1870, to elect trustees for the ensuing year. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
A. L. PUSHIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, WM. ALEXANDER was unanimously elected President, vice WM. A. THOMSON, Esq., resigned, and C. W. PARMELEE was appointed Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Mendota Mining Company, of Lake Superior, will be held at the office of Messrs. Stokes, Taylor & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th October next, at 1 P. M., to consider matters of vital importance to their interests.
CHARLES J. WELLS, Secretary.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, DRAWN BY Morgan O'Brien & Co. to their own order, No. 341, dated Nashville, Dec. 8, 1870, payable four months after date, for eleven hundred and twenty-eight 86-100 dollars, ($1,128 86), at the office of WYMAN BYRD & CO., No. 78 Franklin-st. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.
Interest allowed on Currency accounts at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.
ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.
Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing four per cent. interest.
Loans negotiated.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission.
Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

SOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 Broad-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared, payable on the 15th day of October next, to stockholders who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 8th day of October and opened on the 21st day of November, 1870.

The capital stock of the Company has been increased one million dollars, in conformity with the proceedings of the stockholders at their meeting in June, 1869, and the holders of stock of record at the date hereof will be entitled to subscribe at the par value thereof, in the ratio of one new share for every five shares held by them on the closing of the transfer books, and shall have to be paid for on or before the 1st day of November next, the subscribers complying with the conditions of their subscriptions, which may be made upon blanks to be furnished, and after the 1st day of November, when presented in sums of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, and having complied with the above requirements by the last day of November next will be considered as having waived their rights to subscribe, and the stock will be disposed of by the Company.
FRANCIS H. TOWE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1870.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS:
CHICAGO AND ALTON, INCOME.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO, FIRST MORTGAGE.
DUBUQUE SOUTH-WESTERN, FIRST MORTGAGE.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., free of Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1870.

PORTLAND, WINDSOR AND PORTLAND COUPONS.—Coupon No. 1 of the Portland and Ogdensburg Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid in Gold coin free of Government tax, on and after that date at the office of C. D. RANDOLPH & SON, 37 PINE-ST., No. 32 Dock-st., Boston, or L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the series part coupon and Grand Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due 1st October, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York, or at the agency in Boston, Messrs. Ames Bros & Co., No. 52 Broad-st.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railroad Bonds due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. H. GRIGGS, President.

NO. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 ON bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company, will be paid at our office on and after that date.
DARNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Peoria Railroad Bonds due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
C. H. GRIGGS, President.

COUPONS ON SOUTHERN MINNESOTA Railroad Bonds, per Cent. Government Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid at our office on and after that date at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE NEW-YORK OCT. 1
Will draw interest from that date at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. $1 to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 32d-st. and 3d-ave.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

UNION DEPOT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1203 and 1205 Third-ave.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $2,000.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will bear interest from Oct. 1.
ASSETS, $7,755,945 92.
M. J. HAHN, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite COOPER INSTITUTE.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before THE 20TH OF OCTOBER will draw interest from OCT. 1. Interest payable in January.
$1 to $5,000 received.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday and Wednesday evenings from 6 to 7.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER of 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Assets.....$2,028,532 28 | Surplus.....$164,221 60

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES E. BROOME, bankrupt.—By virtue of a certain warrant out of this Court in the above entitled matter, dated the 22d day of August, 1870, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at No. 187 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, State of New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1870, at 12 M., by William Abbott, auctioneer, all my interest as assignee in bankruptcy of James E. Broome in the lands situate, lying and being in Florida, hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: The lands situate in the County of Marion, known as the "Kith plantation," containing 1,212 acres, more or less; the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 19. The west half and the south-east quarter of section 20; all of sections 27, 28, 29 and 33, the east half and the east half of the west half of section 32, and the east half of section 30 in township 14, range 22, south and east of Tallahassee; also, 320 acres of land located immediately west of Bellaire, near Tallahassee, Florida, and in township 1, range 1, south and west; also, and undivided half interest in a certain tract of land, containing 1,000 acres, situate in the County of Jackson, State of Florida, known as Talopa. Also, the following lots in the town of Fernandina, that is to say: lots 7, 8, 9 and 21, in block 21; lots 2, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, in block 22; lots 3 and 12 in block 23; lots 6, 7 and 8, in block 33. The lands will be sold with all incumbrances that may be on them. Terms, cash.—Dated 23d September, 1870.
MICHAEL DUFF, Assignee.

NO. 2,748.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT KUNZE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Registrar.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Albert Kunze, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870.
GEORGE HESS, Assignee.
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MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DR. BINGH'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOSEH GERRY, New-York.

DR. E. CORBETT, SURGEON OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 10 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make a speedy and permanent cure of all disorders in one day. 1064 Broadway, near Chambers. A private entrance at 5 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health." No. 7 Beekman, New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. POWERS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

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COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the nitrous-oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 10,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 18 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON
MEDALLION PENS.

THE FOLLOWING TICKETS OF THE
FOURTH SERIES
HAVE BEEN REDEEMED.
FOURTH SUBDIVISION.

No. 339. AMOUNT PAID, $50
TO JOHN R. GARIER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
No. 651. AMOUNT PAID, $50
TO WILLIAM A. FINKE,
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No. 565. AMOUNT PAID, $100
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The balance of the $9,000 is ready for the tickets yet out. Those who have destroyed them will now learn the importance of their being carefully kept and largely accumulated.

For list of the drawn numbers, address THE WASHINGTON MEDALLION PEN COMPANY,
No. 11 College-place, New-York, inclosing stamp.

TO BANKERS AND OTHERS.

Public notice is hereby given that the new market between 16th and 17th sts., Avenue C and Avenue D, will be ready for the reception of business on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, 1870.

Applications for stands and stalls in said market must be made to the Commissioner of Markets in this department.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1870.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, held at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of September, 1870.—Present: Hon. Charles P. Daly, Chief Judge.—In the matter of the application of LEWIS E. PETERSON, to change his name to LEWIS E. POST.—Reading and filing the petition of Lewis E. Peterson, dated the 26th day of September, 1870, praying that he may be authorized to change the name of Lewis E. Peterson to that of Lewis E. Post, and the Court being satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to his assuming such name: Now, on motion of Edward F. Brown, Esq., of counsel for the said petitioner, it is ordered that the said Lewis E. Peterson be and he is hereby authorized to assume the name of Lewis E. Post from and after the 1st day of November, 1870, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the New-York Times, and that the usual notice, with the order, and an affidavit of the publication of the same, be filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, within twenty days from the date hereof.
A copy:
NATH'L JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE.

For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed; as cribs, in use. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 10 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CORNELINS & BAYLISS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT AND FAST Black-boat chestnut horse, 15½ hands high, sound and kind in every particular; has trotted in 2:34; superior style and action. Apply at private stable, No. 219 West 41st-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE, HEALTHY YOUNG horses, sixteen hands high, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at No. 107 East 26th-st., between 3d and 4th-ave., in the alley.

STATIONERY.

SLOTH & JAMES, STATIONERS, Printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 64 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BANK-BOOK ON THE MANHATtan Savings Institution. No. 81,328.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Respectfully announces
GRAND CONCERT,
Prior to her departure on a Concert Tour throughout the United States and Canada,
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 8, 1870,
SIGNOR P. FILIPPI.....The Celebrated Tenor
SIGNOR A. SANDOLI.....The Popular Baritone
Mr. JAMES ROSWELL.....The Eminent Pianist
Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY.....Conductor
AND THE
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA,
Under the condescendingly of HERR CARL BERGMANN.
Reserved seats, $1 50; general admission, $1.
Family circle, 50c.; boxes, $5, $3 and $10.
Tickets on sale at the Academy, THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Ribbans, No. 114 Broadway; also, at box-office of Academy.

SECOND GRAND KELLOGG CONCERT, BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, 1870.
Reserved seats, $1 50; admission, $1; gallery, 50c. Box-office open FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 7.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK IN REGINE TRAGEDY,
MONDAY, Oct. 10,
Under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
MILLE. JANAUSCHEK'S ROLES.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, 11, and 12, DEBORAH.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 13 and 14, MARIA STUART.
SATURDAY MATINEE, Oct. 15, at 1 o'clock, DEBORAH.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock, MARIA STUART.
In which Mlle. JANAUSCHEK will perform her celebrated THE DEBUTANTE and THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte, Mr. Walter Montgomery; Pauline, Miss Agnes Ethel.
The cast of the above will embrace Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mary Duff, J. R. Shelby, J. Moulton, James Taylor, A. H. Davenport, T. J. Hind, Miss Fanny Morant, Lucy Rushton, Fanny Mortimer, Amy Ames, &c.
Box-office open at the Academy of Music on Monday, Oct. 3, at 9 A. M. Reserved seats, $1 50. All other seats, $1. Family circle, 50c. Boxes, $5, $3 and $10.

GLOBE THEATRE,
728 BROADWAY. 728
OPENING WEEK, OCT. 3.
The following star combination will appear: Miss LISA WEBER and her troupe of TRILLY ARTISTS; COSTAS' grand BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES; Mlle. BERTHA; Mlle. CONCHITA; Mlle. JOHN HART and AYMAR, Master BARNEY; CHARLES VIVIAN; Miss TANNER, Miss CARL and MACK; Miss BLANCHE HYDE, Miss SUTHERLAND and Mr. Gilmore, every evening. MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

WOOD

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

A FREE CHURCH.

Reopening of the Church of the Strangers—Interesting Services—Address by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Deems.

The congregation of the Church of the Strangers, which formerly worshiped in the chapel of the University, has removed to the edifice recently known as the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church. This structure, it will be remembered, was purchased some months since by Commodore VANDERBILT, and presented to Rev. Dr. DEEMS, pastor of the Church of the Strangers; and yesterday the congregation met there for the first time. Since it has stood empty the edifice has been repaired, refurnished, and renovated generally, and now presents quite a neat and tasteful appearance.

Yesterday morning, long before the hour named for the commencement of the services, the church was filled to overflowing, most of those present being evidently of that class for whom the church is especially designed. On the pulpit platform were the pastor, Rev. Dr. DEEMS, Rev. JOSHUA HOMMES, of the American Bible Society; Rev. ROBERT S. MORAN, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Rev. JOHN F. DURBIN, Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, and others.

After prayer and the reading of the lessons for the day, a hymn, composed for the occasion by PHEBE CARY, the well-known poetess and a member of the congregation, was sung as follows:

"Come down, O Lord, and with us live!
For here with tender accents we call,
The gospel Thou didst freely give,
We freely offer unto all.

Come, with such power and saving grace,
That we shall cry, with one accord,
'How sweet and awful is this place,
This sacred temple of the Lord.'

Let friend and stranger, one in Thee,
Feel with such power Thy spirit move,
That every man's own speech shall be
The sweet eternal speech of love.

Yes, all as with the Holy Ghost,
Let burning hearts and tongues be given,
Make this a day of Pentecost,
A foretaste of the bliss of heaven!"

Rev. ROBERT S. MORAN then delivered a lengthy sermon, taking as his text the tenth verse of the chapter of Philippians: "Which in the dispensation of the fulfilling of time He might gather together in one all things in Christ which are in heaven, or which are on the earth." The sermon was entirely doctrinal, and was devoted to showing the growth and progress of the Christian religion, and how all things are working together for the fulfillment of the promise made in the text.

On the conclusion of the sermon, the pastor said that Rev. ABEL STEVENS had promised to be present and deliver an address, but he had not made his appearance. There was, however, a letter from him, in which, after alluding to the possession of the church building, they had found that more things required to be done than they had the funds to pay for. They had done what they could, and the rest must lie over for the present. He cordially welcomed those present, and trusted he would meet them frequently. He then thanked the ladies of the congregation for the present of flowers, wherewith the altar had been decorated. The inscription on the card accompanying them was, "All for Jesus." That was the motto of the church. Its prayers, praise, sermons, schools and ministrations generally were all for Jesus.

A collection was then taken up, and the congregation dismissed with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Dr. DURBIN.

In the afternoon the communion was administered, and in the evening a sermon was preached by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH.

Meetings are announced to take place in this church as follows:

Monday evening, Oct. 3, 7½ o'clock, public meeting. Rev. CHANCELLOR FERRIS to preside. Vice-Presidents: Gorham D. Abbott, LL. D., William H. Alexander, Rev. Alfred E. Ballard, Nathan Bishop, LL. D., A. T. Briggs, Theophilus P. Brouwer, George W. Clarke, LL. D., Charles C. Colgate, Peter Cooper, William C. Churchill, A. M., Lyman Denison, Daniel Drew, Cornelius R. Disosway, Hon. William E. Dodge, Thomas C. Doremus, Hon. William M. Evarts, John Elliott, James Lorimer Graham, Richard C. Gardner, Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Thomas A. Hoyt, Edward S. Jaffray, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Keyser, Dr. Jared Linsly, H. R. McBurney, Belden Noble, Ex-Gov. Olden, of N. J., John W. Quincy, John A. Stewart, Alexander S. Sullivan, Ex-Gov. Throop, of N. Y., John F. Trow, John Elliot Ward, Horace Webster, LL. D., A. R. Wetmore, Stewart L. Woodford. Prayer by George R. Crooks, D. D., editor of *The Methodist*; addresses by Charles F. Deems, D. D.; Rev. Rudolph Konig, of Pesth, Hungary; Noah H. Schenck, D. D., rector of St. Ann's on the Heights, Brooklyn; S. Irenæus Prime, editor of the New-York *Observer*.

Tuesday, Oct. 4, afternoon, 3 o'clock, the Sisters of the Stranger will hold a public meeting in the Chapel, entrance on Greene-street, near Clinton-place. Addresses will be delivered by several gentlemen. Evening, 7½ o'clock, sermon by THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Second Fifth-avenue Baptist Church; addresses by Wm. A. MUHLENBERG, rector of St. Luke's Hospital, and E. G. ANDREWS, D. D., Methodist Episcopal Church.

Friday evening, Oct. 7, 7½ o'clock, public temperance meeting, under the direction of the Fidelity Temple of Honor. The Grand Worthy Chief Templar, CALVIN E. KRACH, of Rensselaer County, will preside. Prayer by Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., Chaplain of Fidelity Temple; addresses by Templar Wm. S. Brewerson, Rev. C. F. DEEMS, D. D., Hon. B. E. HALE, of Kings County; sacred and temperance songs by a young lady.

Sunday, Oct. 9, morning, 10½ o'clock, prayer by THOMAS C. DE WITT, D. D., Collegiate Reformed Church. Sermon by WILLIAM R. MUNSEY, D. D., Methodist Episcopal Church South. Address by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Missions.

The objects of this church are set forth in a circular just issued as follows:

The Church of the Strangers is a Christian communion, composed in part of persons who have been members of the Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Lutheran, and other denominations, and in part of those who have made a confession of faith under the ministry of the pastor.

We believe ourselves to be the first undenominational church established in America. Our symbol of faith is the Apostles' Creed, our ritual is simple, our communion is open, and our seats are all free. We are at war with no existing denomination of the Christian Church, but are endeavoring to supplement the labors of them all, and are at perfect peace with all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Our aim is to demonstrate the practicability of Christianity, to keep up a free Christian Church in this City, and to furnish a Sunday home for strangers whom pleasure or business may bring to the Metropolis. We have no resources but our Sunday collections; the donations of liberal Christians of all churches, and the subscriptions of members of the church and of the congregation. The office of the pastor, Rev. Dr. DEEMS, is in the chapel, entrance on Winthrop-place, near Clinton-place. His office hours are from 2 to 4 P. M., every day except Saturday and Sunday. His Post-office address is Chapel, No. 4 Winthrop-place, New-York." The Chairman of the Board of Trustees is R. C. GARDNER, Esq., (of EVANS, GARDNER & CO.,) and his office is No. 525 Broadway. The Chairman of the Advisory Council is HORACE W. SMITH, Esq., No. 1 Barclay-street. The Treasurer is J. SMITH HOMANS, Esq., (of NEWMAN & CARMON,) and his Post-office address is No. 1,375 Broadway. Checks made payable to his order may be sent by mail. The Superintendent of the Sunday-school is W. J. WOODWARD, Esq., (of DURBIN, WORTH & CO.,) and his office is No. 162 Pearl-street. As this is a free church, all the members and regular attendants are expected to subscribe to its support as God has prospered them. Visitors help us by making liberal contributions to the weekly offering at the Sunday services. Subscriptions may be paid at the monthly meeting. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered on the first Sunday of each month. The monthly meeting is held in the chapel on the Monday evening next preceding the communion. The services begin every Sunday morning, at precisely 10½, and every Sunday evening, at precisely 7½ o'clock, except during the Summer months, when the evening hour is 8 o'clock.

The Sunday-school is held at 9 A. M. The Missionary meeting is held on the last Sunday of each month, at 4 P. M. The weekly lecture and prayer-meeting are on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

THE END NOT YET.

A Sermon by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth on the Religious Outlook in Europe.

Rev. Geo. H. HEPWORTH preached a discourse to a very large audience, last evening, in the Unitarian Church, corner Forty-fourth-street and Park-avenue, from a text found in Matthew, twenty-fourth chapter, sixth verse: "See that you be not troubled, for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet."

To the believer in the superintending providence of God, said the speaker, no event can be wholly calamitous. All things wheel into line at last in His great plan, and each adds to the strength of the whole. When nations meet in conflict and we hear the clash of arms, we shuddered; we beheld the blood fall like showers, we heard only the groans of the dying and the wailing of the widow and the fatherless. But even these sounds shall add strength to the immortal chorus of praise which would arise to the throne of God. All of us were now looking toward the battle-fields of Europe. The victories of Strasbourg, Metz, and the rest were the seed corn of a harvest to be reaped for necessary to come. The Europe of another generation would be all the stronger for this bloody conflict. No people ever stood still. Sometimes the current of history moved with a rushing torrent, as in the Bay of Fundy; sometimes slowly and stagnantly as the Mississippi River. But the tide moved on all the same, and continued to rise higher and higher. The impetus of every revolution in all ages had been a desire for larger liberty for the people. Surely God was now making even the Ottoman of Europe God's hand was in all, we saw. There stood the sturdy old Roman King, a very Parthan in character; a man who felt that he was inspired, that he was doing God's work. This was seen in every stroke of his pen. He felt that it was God's designs he was carrying out, and therein lay his power. How different was it with the late Emperor of the French. He began by talking about his dynasty and the dynasty of his son. The sun was filled with religious enthusiasm, and therefore he succeeded. The other doubted his fortune, and therefore he failed. But though the first was victorious, and doubtless thought that he was destined to establish kingly rule all over Europe, still his own throne was crumbling at his feet, and was crumbling. The people were awake; all continents were aroused to the point of liberty. God was at work, and God was on the people's side. The people of Germany, who had been philosophizing for a century past, were not going to throw up their caps in the air because of the victory of any throne whatever. The victory of today was the triumph of political and religious liberty, not the success of a dynasty. Spain and Italy were springing into life and demanding liberty. We had been absorbed in contemplating the situation at Paris, but a greater event had occurred in Southern Europe—an event of vastly more importance to the world. The capture of Paris would be instrumental as an historical event, compared with the capture of Rome. A change such as was never seen before is now coming over the face of the whole world. The balance of power will in future be in the hands of Protestantism. For a thousand years the Pope had been at Rome. Who could estimate the logical ultimate of such an event? The practical end of the Roman Church, as an event in history, is at hand. Only a few months ago the Ecumenical Council was held. The Pope sent out his kindly letter to the Protestants of Christendom, inviting them once more to come back to the fold, and in case of their neglect or refusal so do so, anathematizing them and consigning them to hell. Now, almost before the first leaf of Autumn had fallen, the Pope found himself a prisoner, his army broken, his house gone, and Rome no longer the Eternal City of ecclesiastical despotism, but the capital of a free Government. Only a little while ago VICTOR EMMANUEL suffered the displeasure of the Pope and was threatened with excommunication. Now the Pope sends his humble message to VICTOR asking that he will protect him from the fury of the mob. Well might we be startled at the rapid movement of the wheels of destiny at the present day. We had only to look at the two Churches—the Protestant and Catholic—and see the results of both on civilization and society, and then ask ourselves if this was not providential thing that one had gone and the other risen up. Germany long ago burst the bonds of Rome, and then went to the other extreme of infidelity. France continued her allegiance nominally, but practically snapped her fingers in the face of the Pope. Italy went to mass when the music was good, and stayed away when it was bad. Her religious sensibilities were dull; her priesthood were laughed at. Protestantism should learn a lesson, and profit by the mistakes of the old Church. When she arrogates to herself political as well as spiritual dominion, she will fall about her feet. Such as Rome's had done. From this hour, Protestantism is in the ascendent—Romanism is no longer a controlling power. Let Protestantism be carried out, and let the world see what product will come from it; let it be judged by its fruits; its essence is pure; it says that the Bible is the only authority; it teaches that it is his duty to read it, morning and evening. Its spirit will make him true to himself, true to liberty, true to his country, and true to his God.

THE LATE JOSEPH HOXIE.

Sermon on His Life and Character by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn.

The Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, was well filled yesterday morning by an audience drawn together by the announcement that the pastor, Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, would preach a sermon on the life and character of Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE, of New-York, who died on the 15th of August last. Among those present were many of the best known politicians of New-York and Brooklyn, who had been acquainted with the deceased in his life-time.

Mr. CUYLER, after making the announcement that at the time of the death of Mr. HOXIE, he (Mr. CUYLER) was absent from the city, and could not, therefore, pay the tribute to his friend's memory which he had come on this occasion to render, named as his text the twenty-sixth verse of the fifth chapter of Job: "Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in its season," and said: In those ancient times, when the word of God was revealed, long life was accounted an especial blessing. While earthly riches were accounted of but little value, there was one crown that received a peculiar benediction, "the hoary head;" it is said to be a crown of honor if it be found in the way of righteousness. The passage which I have brought this morning is a special one, and on a good man's monument is a line from the oldest and grandest poem in the world, the book of Job. It pictures to us human life in the similitude of grain springing up from the bosom of the earth; first the blade, the tender blade of helpless infancy, then the ear of corn, symbolical of mature and vigorous manhood; then, finally, we catch a glimpse of the Indian Summer, when the atmosphere is filled with a golden haze, and the crimson and yellow leaves are dropping slowly to the earth. In the foreground of the quiet landscape we see a shock of corn all ripened and ready for the garner, every ear is full of kernels and every kernel is fully ripe; the grain has stood until it needs no more the juices of earth or the rains of heaven, and now in the mellow sunshine, the harvester, Death, has thrust in his sickle and the shock of corn is gathered in its season. That golden sheaf which was pictured forth the patriarch, Job, was a beautiful emblem of that other patriarch to honor whose memory we have come hither this morning. I do not wonder that so many have come to pay a tribute of respect and affection to one who had risen so high and had stood there so steadily and so long. It is not easy to say that for the last thirty-years the best known man in the City of New-York was JOSEPH HOXIE. He had become a living land-mark of two generations. His portly form and handsome white head were almost as familiar to our people as were the City Hall and the spire of Trinity. When he walked the streets in the old dignified fashion, when he entered a public meeting and took his seat on the platform the whole audience recognized him at once, and hundreds were glad to grasp his warm hand and hear his cordial and courteous salutation. You must bear in mind that our friend HOXIE had been a New-Yorker since the dawn of this century. He came to New-York before ROBERT FULTON had launched his first steam-boat, or DEWITT CLINTON had dreamed of his grand canal. He came while THOMAS JEFFERSON was the President of United States; when LEWIS and TOMPKINS were in the Governor's chair, and when Brooklyn was yet a hamlet of but a dozen houses. His childhood ALEXANDER HAMILTON led the Bar of New-York, and DEWITT CLINTON was the Mayor; in his youth he saw the "Old Ironsides" come into port from her victorious cruise, and heard the guns of peace for the triumph at New-Orleans; in his mature manhood he was the intimate friend of WEBSTER and CLAY, and entertained them as his guests; in his old age he made stirring speeches to the boys in blue, joined in the cry of triumph at Fort Sumter, and uncovered his white head over the coffin of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Such facts measure a long career. It was a long time in ripening the shock of corn that has just been gathered to the garner. If we would know why that head flourished so long and nobly, we must look back to the spot where the seed was sown, and where the blade of infancy first sprouted. JOSEPH HOXIE was born on the 15th of August, 1721, at Charleston, in the little State of Rhode Island, in full view of the Long Island Sound. He came of a good stock, for his father was a soldier in the Revolution. He had a great inheritance—the inheritance of hard, rugged poverty. He was trained in that sunny stern cradle of necessity from which the strongest men in our land have always battled their way up to eminence and command. Our great cities not only draw their broadcloths and fuel, but their best men, from the farmer's log cabin; our noblest spirits have been cradled on the rocks. The little lad, JOSEPH, was one of them, and he began the self-reliant struggle very early. It is a tradition in his family that he made his first start in life when in his seventh year, leaving his father's lowly house with all his worldly effects tied up in a cotton handkerchief slung over his shoulder on a stick. Seeing that mother and sisters were shedding tears at his departure, he marched off bravely, whistling and singing as he went to conceal his own sorrow and to cheer theirs. This little incident shows to the boy was the father of the man, for if there was ever a person who went through his way through life with a right merry heart, that man was JOE HOXIE. He shed more sunshine from his countenance than any other man I ever saw. Upon his sharp early struggles he always looked back with pride. He gloried in them. He loved to tell how he used to assist his sick mother in preparing the food, seizing the table, and keeping the house tidy, while he aided his hard-toiling father in doing the chores. His first earnings he took home to his parents, and on his return he walked most of the distance, about thirty miles, in order to save as much money for them as possible. He once told me, with great gusto, that he had worked three days at hammering down paving-stones in New-York streets to earn money enough to pay the Captain of the sloop who brought him from his native place to this City. After that he worked upon the turnpike that runs from Trenton to Philadelphia. Once, while passing down the River Delaware in a steamer, with HENRY CLAY and other distinguished characters, he pointed out to them a certain rock on the river bank, and told them with great glee that he used to dry his clothes upon it, after having washed them with his own honest hands. It is refreshing to recall such stories of independent manliness in these days, when effeminate city boys spend more money for cigars and perfumery than the lad, JOSEPH, spent for school books and education. Do not, however, let it be supposed that these hardships of poverty prevented him from storing his mind with useful knowledge. A true Yankee boy always cares more for brains than broad-cloth. He buys books first and broadcloth afterward. So diligently did young HOXIE employ his narrow means to acquire a good education, that on reaching manhood he was fitted to become a teacher of others. Accordingly, his first venture was in a young man was to open a school in William-street, New-York, where he became one of the best in the City. There are scores of leading men in the community today who were the pupils of JOSEPH HOXIE. They love to recall the days when they used to recite their lessons to the handsome and popular young teacher at his school in William-street. His was successful in his school, and probably would have adhered to it, but for the failure of his health. When he could no longer endure the strain of the school-room, he opened a clothing store in Cherry-street, and drove his trade according to the golden rule. Subsequently he became partner in an import-dry-goods house in Maiden-lane, on the commercial disaster of 1837 swept down this firm along with many others. Mr. HOXIE had already entered into political life with his characteristic vigor and soon became one of the rising men of the early organized party of Whigs. The first office to which he was chosen was Alderman of the old historic Seventh Ward, the pavement of which he trod until he became a veteran of three score and ten. The office of Alderman was coveted in those days as an honorable distinction. In those days the Common Council of the Metropolis were elected from parlors and semi-brothels, and not from rum-shops and gambling dens. In the Fall of 1837 he was elected to the office of County Clerk, which he held for three years. He was afterward a City Judge, and received a nomination for Congress, but failed of election. He then filled the post of Collector of Internal Revenue under President LINCOLN with exemplary integrity; and became President of the Commercial Insurance Company, filling that post until near the close of his life. It would be simply tiresome for me to enumerate all the public services he rendered in Boards, committees and societies, for the promotion of Christian charity and active benevolence. But into no work of useful charity did he enter with more ardor than into the "Howard Home for Destitute Children." Many of you will remember with what dignity and grace he used to preside at their anniversary meetings in the Academy of Music. The first time I ever saw our departed friend was during the political struggle of 1840. In company with several college companions I went to Poughkeepsie to listen to some of the foremost orators of the nation. After Senator FRELYGHUYSEN, of South Carolina, had concluded one of his inimitable orations, a broad-shouldered man of five-and-forty came before the large multitude and commenced a song so melodious that the whole concourse were captivated in a moment. "O, for that silvery voice," exclaimed Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, to me, when he began his address to the audience. "That was about the first time I ever sang a political song at a mass meeting." said Mr. HOXIE to me long afterward. Mr. CUYLER at this point proceeded to consider the character of Mr. HOXIE from a private and Christian point of view, and stated that in all his experience he never knew a more pure and simple follower of Jesus. Occasionally he would pray in public, but when he undertook to speak he was almost sure to break down with emotion. At the time of his death he was residing in his native village of Charleston, R. I., but the body has since been placed with a marble monument in Green-Wood. When JOSEPH HOXIE, said the reverend orator, went home to the better world, he took a brave, honest, Christian man's life along with him. I count my friend's life to have been an eminently happy and noble one. He was happy in his earlier days, when, which since of the fierce conflict; he was happy in a cheerful exuberance of spirit which made sunshine wherever he went; he was happy in his home and his large loving household; happy in the respect of the community, happy in his Christian hope; and today, in the presence of his Redeemer, happy above all that either eye hath seen or ear heard.

THE GOSPEL IN EUROPE.

Recent Events Opening up a New Field—Addresses by Rev. S. L. Prime, D. D., Rev. H. C. Etter, Rev. Joseph Thompson, D. D., Rev. William E. Boultbee, D. D., and Rev. Joseph Mullens, D. D., of London.

A large meeting was held last evening in Association Hall, Twenty-third-street, corner of Fourth-avenue, the object of which was to take measures "in reference to the new openings of God's providence for evangelical effort in Southern Europe." The meeting was presided over by WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President of the American and Foreign Christian Union. After singing and prayer, the President introduced the first speaker, Rev. WILLIAM J. BURNETTE, D. D., who gave a statement of the object of the American and Foreign Christian Union, under the auspices of which the meeting was called. This was the only Society, he said, which had accomplished any thing for the benefit of those of Europe from the errors of Romanism. Two hundred and seventy millions of the Roman and Greek Churches have had no missionary effort directed toward them, except by this Society. Now, God has opened the field through Italy, and the Society is now doing its work by using political instrumentalities. In Mexico He has done this, notwithstanding, to the shame of American Christians be it spoken, not a hand had been raised to accomplish this object. As with Mexico, so with Southern Europe, God has opened up all those Catholic countries for the introduction of the Gospel. Suddenly the tide of events which we are passing, God has opened Rome, and today she awaits the Gospel. It is for us to do what God calls us for us in us lies.

Rev. S. L. PRIME, D. D., said: Last Sabbath, on the same platform, he ventured to predict that soon a Protestant convention would be held in the City of Rome, and if the Pope could only be converted in answer to prayer, they might make him President. For this he was rebuked by a prominent daily paper, in having committed a breach of decorum. He had yet to learn why he could not be true to his country express his sentiments. He was there to repeat the same sentiments; and was there an American citizen present who did not rejoice that this heavy old despotism had gone down to rise no more? While he was in Rome several years ago, he was acquainted with a Roman Catholic gentleman who, like Paul, for two whole years preached in his own private house. For this he received a notice advising him that he was making himself liable to the Inquisition. Then the Inquisition existed, and continued to exist until within three weeks ago. In 1845 he visited the dungeons and torture chambers of the Inquisition and there found remnants of clothing and human hair, and now that it has fallen, shall we be censured for rejoicing thereat? A few years ago, an American clergyman was called to Rome for some offence. He never came back. If his friend Irving, he knew not where his bones had fallen, but he knew the place of his tomb to this day. The temporal power of the Pope has been wrecked on the dogma of infallibility, which had scarcely been proclaimed, when NAPOLEON declared war against a great Protestant nation, and the fall of Sedan was the fall of temporal Rome. There are already twenty churches in Italy under the direction of this Society, and this Winter the Society could use at least $100,000. Give them this, and we may fairly hope that a Protestant Council shall be held in Rome, and we shall continue to pray for the conversion of the Pope, for while there is life there is hope.

Rev. H. C. RILEY, lately a missionary to Mexico, said: Rome for some time back has been crying to take the Bible from New-York, but tonight New-York is giving the Bible to Rome. This was well done; they were returning good for evil. Rome, in Italy, was the home and the name of GARIBALDI was on every tongue, yet they were not satisfied. They had liberty, but it did not come up to their expectations. Liberty so follow error was a mockery and a delusion. Rome has political liberty now, but as good Christians we wish to associate with it the liberty of a pure Gospel. Grand as Spain had no small share in destroying the temporal power of the Pope, by its liberal change of Government and freedom of conscience. When freedom of religion was being discussed in the Spanish Assembly, one of the members of the Assembly of Madrid, spoke in favor of the blessedness of Catholic unity, when, in reply, a member exhibited some ashes and hair which had been dug up in the place of Christian martyrdom that day. This, the speaker said, was an appeal unanswerable, and to which none made a response. He referred to young MATAMORAS, who was imprisoned in Spain for reading the Bible, and compared that time with the present, when the Queen is an exile, and a congregation of one thousand Protestants openly worship in the Spanish capital. Another young man, a graduate of a Romish college, was banished for reading the Bible, but after PRIM's revolution he returned to Seville, and in the face of more than five hundred priests preached the Gospel. He appealed to these present to send to these men who have survived persecution such aid as they can of religious freedom. There is no danger from Rome now, he concluded. It is a thing of the past, but the deep abyss into which the people are now liable to fall is the present danger. Let Christians, therefore, step forth and help those people by attain that liberty wherewith Christ doth make his people free, and thus show them that we are their friends and not enemies.

Rev. WM. P. BUDINGTON, D. D., said he had recently returned from Paris, the last place to learn anything. He had observed, however, the French people as they crowded about the sources of information, and turned away with an air of incredulity, until at last the news of the fall of Sedan came, and the story of the French nation was laid in the dust. He had learned the impulse which moved the German people in this struggle; it was a united Germany. Years ago had brought over a song to the banks of the Potomac, and the German people have met the issue with a determination to conquer or die. It was with pride he contemplated the history of this country, with all its guarantees of liberty of conscience. If the Pope is uncrowned today it is because American institutions have proved successful. He had no quarrel with the Pope personally, nor with any Roman Catholic. On the contrary, as he gave the right hand of fellowship to Father HYACINTHE, so he gave the right hand of fellowship to those learned German prelates who so manfully withstood the assumption of infallibility of the Pope, to all members and clergy of that Church who are seeking to bring their Church into live with God, and in conformity with the enlightened ideas of the nineteenth century.

Rev. H. D. GARDE said he wondered how American Christians could remain calm amid the tremendous changes which now were wrought in Europe. True, there was a tendency in France and elsewhere toward infidelity; but this was not strange. It is the result of a deep disgust engendered by the religion of Romanism—the only religion of which Frenchmen have had an opportunity to judge. It might be that the spirit of infidelity would live for some time; but it was our duty to provide the means, and in due time God would work out the great end.

Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., said the object of the meeting was to stir up our hearts anew in the mission work, especially that portion of the work which has been directed to Southern Europe. He could not and should not attempt to account for the cause of the great changes which new startle mankind, but would quote the words of a recent letter from a Frenchman educated in the bosom of the Romish Church. In that the writer says, when the news came of the fall to pedam he had seen the statue of NAPOLEON, with that mockery of truth upon it, "The Empire is peace," overturned, dragged in the gutter and cast into the river. Behold, the speaker continued, the judgments of God on the pride of France and NAPOLEON III. Look out next for the downfall of absolutism at Rome and Pio Nono. In France, Spain, Austria and Italy, the Romish Church has secured into civil and police authority to maintain her ecclesiastic sway; but as soon as these supports are one by one removed, her power sinks to earth. Now Rome itself is open. The very day after VICTOR EMMANUEL's army entered that city, a request was made for holding public worship. But the influences which tend to relieve the Romish Church of its civil support, tend also to concentrate the ecclesiastical power of the Church. Then the Bishops had something to less constant in the civil Government, but now the high offices are concentrated in the gift of the Pope. Let us not mislead ourselves that victory is won. Ecclesiastically that Church is now as powerful as it ever was, and especially is so in this country. It behooves us, therefore, to work energetically. He referred to a Mr. LAWRENCE, formerly a member of his church, who is now engaged in distributing the Bible in Spain, and urged that instead of one such man there should be twenty. There should be established a Christian college in Rome, for the dissemination of the Gospel throughout Italy. He was sure all present would wish to have a share in the establishment of such a college. Dr. THOMPSON recited instances of several persons being persecuted in France, Spain and Italy, for reading and teaching the Bible, and contrasted that time with the present, when perfect religious freedom is enjoyed in those countries. In conclusion he urged that aid be liberally afforded the Society in their present efforts.

Rev. JOSEPH MULLENS, D. D., of London, said he had lived in India nearly all his life, and had travelled over a great portion of China, but he could hardly understand what that had to do with Italy, except that the Gospel which was good for India would be equally good for Italy. Millions of copies of the Scriptures have, within a few years, been introduced into Spain and Austria. This was a quiet but sure preparation for the acceptance of the preaching of the Gospel. This course has met with acceptance from all save the priests. He advocated the employment of natives of Italy, Spain and France, in the efforts made in those countries, as they would be more acceptable to the people, and concluded with the hope that now the Gospel would have free course, run and be glorified in those countries.

The President gave notice that subscriptions could be sent to Room No. 20 Bible House, after which the meeting was concluded by singing and the benediction.

OTHER SERVICES.

Why Are Bad Men Permitted to Prosper?—Views of Henry Ward Beecher.

At Plymouth Church, yesterday morning, the pastor, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, preached highly interesting doctrinal sermon upon the subject of "God's exceeding great love to man." In the course of his remarks he stated that, however much skepticus might sneer, and philosophers reason from analogy, and from cause to effect, as to the uselessness of a Divine Revelation, the wisest of them, in all ages, had been unable to tell, without the light of God's Word, why it is, if God be the essence and embodiment of love, that he permits so much sorrow, misery and degradation throughout the world. The wise and the good are often those most deeply afflicted, while those who practice vice, in places high and low, seem to ride on a triumphal car to the height of worldly prosperity. The ways of God were inscrutable and past finding out, but by the aid of the revealed word some things were made plain which otherwise would have been inexplicable. In the great hereafter he believed that those who in this life had passed through fiery furnaces for the sake of truth and virtue, would be better enabled to understand the wisdom and the love of the Creator.

The house was crowded in every part, and several hundreds of late comers were turned away unable to obtain standing-room within hearing distance of the speaker. Previous to the sermon, the ceremony of christening infants was performed by the pastor.

Dedication of a Mission Chapel in Jersey City.

The "Bethel," a chapel erected by the aid of the friends of the Morgan-street Mission, on South Eighth-street, Jersey City, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. A large audience assembled at 2½ o'clock to listen to the services which were conducted by prominent clergymen of the various churches. The invocation, pronounced by Rev. H. A. CORBIN, opened the services, after which Rev. Mr. STEVENSON read the Scriptures, and Rev. Mr. VERBRYCKE offered prayer. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, President of Rutgers College. His subject was, "The Duty which we owe to Christ." An address was made by Rev. J. H. SUDMAN, and after the usual concerning the dedicatory services closed. The chapel is a commodious frame building, and cost the Mission $6,000.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

An election to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden death of the late Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN, the lamented President of Mount Sinai Hospital, was held at the hospital, yesterday morning. Hon. EMANUEL B. HART, for a long time the efficient Vice-President, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. Hon. JOHN A. LAWRENCE, late Secretary, was elected Vice-President, Mr. JOHN M. LAWRENCE, Secretary, and Mr. LEWIS MAY remains Treasurer. Arrangements for the fair, to be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in the latter part of November, for the benefit of the new hospital now building, are progressing satisfactorily, and great results are anticipated.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer, mean, 30.088 inches; maximum, at 12 M., Sept. 29, 30.304 inches; minimum, at 3 A. M., Oct. 1, 29.768 inches; range, .540 inch. Thermometer, Mean, 62.8°; maximum, at 3 P. M., Sept. 28, 82.5°; minimum, at 6 A. M., Sept. 30, 41.8°; range, 40.7°. Sept. 26, rain from 4½ A. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, 1.63 inches. Oct. 1, rain from ——A. M. to 2½ A. M.; amount of water, .05 inch. Total amount of water for week, 1.68 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,169 miles.

A large meeting of Hebrew ladies was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Temple Israel Synagogue, to make arrangements for their share in the annual fair for the joint benefit of the Mount Sinai Hospital and the Hebrew Benevolent Society. Dr. SIMSON N. LEO, Capt. WISE and Mr. EMANUEL De YOUNG made brief addresses. The organization was completed by electing Mrs. HENRY HARTSHORN President, Mrs. S. ROSENBAUM Treasurer. A meeting of the Committee will be held on Thursday evening, at the same place, to receive contributions and make further arrangements for the fair, which promises to be a grand success.

The work of removing the telegraph poles on the Printing-House-square side of the City Hall Park was accomplished, yesterday, and was attended with considerable peril to persons who were passing at the time. The substitutes for the old posts are smaller, and are placed within the line of the new street curb. They will probably be whitened or daubed, after the fashion of the lamp-posts.

At the American Jockey Club Fall meeting, at Jerome Park, on Oct. 6, 8, 11, 12 and 13, the Club stand will be open to the public. The list of entries, published in the TIMES Saturday, gives promise of an unusually interesting series of contests.

Patrolman PHILIP FITZPATRICK, of the Thirteenth Precinct, died yesterday of consumption.

MARY SULLIVAN, of No. 279 Mott-street, was, last evening, stabbed in the head by MARTIN CONWAY, receiving a serious wound. CONWAY escaped.

The *Cambria* and *Maple* race will not be sailed until next week. On Monday, the 10th, the *Cambria* will go up to Sandy Hook, where she will remain in readiness to suit all challengers, twenty miles to windward and return.

DAVID BROADES, of No. 239 East Twenty-third-street, last evening assaulted his wife CATHARINE with a dinner-pail, causing a serious scalp-wound. He was arrested and locked up in the East Twenty-second-street Police Station.

The body of a male infant was found, yesterday, at the foot of Leroy-street.

BROOKLYN.

At an early hour yesterday morning PATRICK DOOLEY and WM. FITZGERALD, residents of King-street, near Concord, while in the liquor-store of JOHN O'BRIEN, at the corner of Van Brunt and Sullivan streets, had a quarrel, in the course of which DOOLEY drew a pistol and discharged it full in FITZGERALD'S face, inflicting several pretty severe flesh-wounds. The wounded man was leaving with buckshot. The wounded man was taken to his home and DOOLEY was arrested.

About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in BRENNAN MCMAHON'S stable, on Pennsylvania-avenue. It is believed, by an incendiary. On opening the stable door, a horse belonging to Mr. MCMAHON was found lying, with its throat cut, bleeding to death. The damage caused by the fire was slight.

The body of an infant was found inclosed in a cigar-box, in the water at Harbeck's slip, yesterday morning, by an officer of the First Precinct.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JAS. STANBURY, twelve years of age, while playing in a new building in Washington-avenue, near Myrtle, fell from the third story to the cellar, and sustained serious if not fatal injuries.

ISAAC ORR was arrested, yesterday, for stabbing a boy named JOSEPH LEIB with a pocket-knife in the left breast, in front of his residence, No. 63 Broadway, E. D., on Saturday night.

A fire occurred in the residence of DENNIS BEARDON, at the corner of Dykeman and Van Brunt streets, last night, caused by some children who had been playing with matches. The loss on furniture was about $600, and on the building $[illegible]. No insurance.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, a crowd of thirty or forty roughs took possession of MCMAHON'S dock yard, at the foot of Morris-street, Jersey City. A ring was formed, a referee appointed, and two of the party engaged in a prize-fight, which lasted half an hour. The residents in that locality watched the progress of the battle, and looked about for policemen, but found none, the night patrol having left their beats at 5 o'clock. None of the party were arrested, therefore, and after fighting out their battle they left the neighborhood.

St. John's F. M. T. A. B. Society held a public temperance meeting at their new hall, in Gregory-street, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. A number of societies from Jersey City, Hoboken and New-York were present, and speeches were made by Mr. JOHN DUNN, Mr. H. T. CARROLL, Mr. WILSON, and others.

The house of Mr. E. F. C. YOUNG, in Claremont-avenue, Jersey City, was entered by burglars on Saturday night. About $[illegible] worth of silver was carried away. The thieves afterward entered the house of Mr. J. H. CARNES, next door to Mr. YOUNG'S, but the occupants being aroused they fled.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The market was quiet and steady. Its course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	92	92¼
Consols for account	92	92¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	90¼	90¾
United States 5-20s of 1865 (old)	90¼	90¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	90¼	90¾
United States 10-40s	87	88
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	112	113
Erie Railroad Shares	15	16
Atlantic and G. W. Railroad Shares	25	26

FRANKFORT, Sept. 30—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed heavy at 94¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—1 P. M.—COTTON.—The market opened and closed quiet. Middling Uplands, 9½d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. PRODUCE.—Turpentine, 28s. 6d. Rosin, 7s. 6d. Petroleum, refined, 6d. P gal. for the best grades of American free.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—TALLOW firmer, but unchanged.

ANTWERP, Oct. 1.—Evening.—PETROLEUM closed quiet at 50f. for Stand